BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,

GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Veils, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked copies to the subscriber.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets of superior quality, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

RALPH & CO., 23 FULTON ST., N. Y., OFFER FOR SALE a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Plows, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Thrashers and Seperators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED—a large variety. FERTILISERS—Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

MANUFACTURERS of SCHNEBLY'S Reaping and Mowing Machine; DANIELS' Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of WM. HOVEY'S Patent Straw Cutter.

A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail. [March 25, 1853.—29-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with a FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Sausage, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Goods, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockeryware, Matches, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, next door of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

General Notices.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY has returned from the North with a well selected stock of SPRING GOODS in her line, consisting in part of Ladies Hats of all styles, Feathers, Flowers, Artificials, Cuffs, Ribbons, Caps, &c., which will be sold low.

She is very thankful for past favors, and still desires a continuance of the same. Hats cleaned and trimmed as usual.
March 22, 1853 168-3t—29-1m

$225 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Benjamin Hallett, of the said County, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named LOTT, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lott Williams, of Onslow county; and BOB, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said master's service, and are supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said LOTT and BOB, do not return home and surrender themselves immediately after the publication of these presence, that any person may kill and destroy the said slaves by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of February, 1853. W. N. PEDEN, J. P., [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J P., [Seal.]

$225 REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for Negro LOTT, either dead or alive; and Twenty-Five Dollars for BOB'S head, delivered to the subscriber in the town of Wilmington.
March 2d, 1853.—[26-tf] BENJAMIN HALLETT.

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Caster do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do;	British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkillar and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and
	all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.	

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Skirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelpha.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

NEW SINGING BOOK PATENT NOTES!
THE HARP OF THE SOUTH;
A new and extensive collection of Church Music, by I. B. Woodbury, author of the Dulcimer, Liber Musicus, &c.

THIS book embraces many new features, and, it is confidently believed, will be found the most comprehensive, attractive and useful work of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared in answer to numerous calls from the South and West, and embraces the Gems from all the most popular round note books in the country, together with much new Music written expressly for its pages. By special arrangement, the right to use the favorite compositions of LOWELL MASON, Esq., the distinguished composer and editor, has been obtained, and a careful selection from his very popular works, the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION; THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION; THE CARMINA SACRA; (of which last work alone over 300,000 copies have been sold,) and others, has been made. Selections have also been made from the works of THOMAS HASTINGS AND WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, Esqs. as well as from the other most distinguished American and Foreign Composers. The choicest pieces have also been inserted from THE DULCIMER, by MR. WOODBURY, a work which has had the astonishing sale of 125,000 copies in the short time since its publication.

Some idea of the extent and variety of this work may be given by mentioning that beside a very large number of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of all Meters, Anthems, and Set Pieces, for all occasions, and Revival Hymns, and Music, it also contains a large number of Juvenile Songs for the Sabbath School and Social Circle, and a collection of Secular Pieces, but of a Moral Cast, for the use of Singing Schools, &c. To the whole is prefixed THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY, being a full exposition of the subject, illustrated by numerous Exercises and pleasing pieces for class practice. Teachers, Choristers and others interested are invited to examine this work. Retail price $1 00.

For sale by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia; W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; H. Crittenden, St. Louis; A. Carter, Charleston; T. S. Bidgood & Co., Mobile; and by book sellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, (late Mason & Law.) New York.
February 24th, 1853. 25-3m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns. are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER lot of those superior Yellow Planting Potatoes. Those wishing Potatoes will do well to call, before purchasing, on WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Court House, with tin roof, at Smithville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, will be received, till the 29th May, 1853.

The building to be about 46 by 40; with rooms for the Register, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, and Grand Jury in the Basement. The Court and Petit Jury room in second story.

For particulars, enquiry must be made of Samuel Langdon, at Smithville, N. C.

Plans and specifications may be submitted by those who propose, but no allowance will be made for plans not adopted by the Commissioners.

Bond with approved security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work will be required.

F. J. HILL,
THOS. G. DREW,
OWEN D. HOLMES,
SAM'L LANGDON, } Comm'rs.
JOHN BROWN,

March 18, 1853. 22-8t

COOPERS WANTED.—Several good Spirits Barrel Coopers can find constant employment at highest wages, by applying to A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
March 17th, 1853. 27-1m.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, per Schr. L. P. Smith and Brig Albert Adams, direct from the Manufactory—

24 pair Gents' Calf Union Ties;
60 " Ladies' Kid Welt Boots;
75 " Gents' Fine Calf Brogans;
50 " Misses' Calf Lace Boots;
50 " " Kid Gaiters;
50 " Child's Calf Lace Boots. Also, a large lot of Calf Skins, of the best quality, for sale cheap, by
March 16, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed from his old stand on Market st., to the new and commodious Store on Front st., No. 1 *Granite Row*, one door below Mr. J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and adjoining Messrs. McRae & Harriss' Crockery Store, where he is now opening a very large stock of HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES, viz: 1000 dozen Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, single and double brims, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $7 50 per dozen; 300 dozen Men's and Boys' single and double brim Leghorn, assorted, from $1 50 to $30 per dozen; 50 dozen Men's and Youth's Panamas, at prices from $12 to $30 per dozen; Fur, Silk, Moleskin and Wool Hats, of every variety, style and price; a large assortment of Children and Misses' Hats; also, a full and complete assortment of Men's, Boy's and Infants' Caps, Cloth, Silk, Plush, Silk Glazed, &c. &c.; 75 dozen Silk, Scotch, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, assorted sizes, colors and prices; 50 dozen Walking Canes Gold and Silver, Ivory and Pearlheads, Whalebone, Hickory, &c. &c; to which the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country is respectfully solicited

All goods in my line, will be sold at lower prices for the quality, than by any other store in the State. Country Merchants will find my stock very desirable and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house North or South. A call is respectfully solicited from all wishing to purchase articles in my line, either at wholesale or retail

C. MYERS, Hatter,
No. 1 Granite Row, Front st.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th.

JUST RECEIVED.—6,000 lbs. of Prime N. C. Hog round; 40 bbls. City Mess Pork; 75 bbls. of Fayetteville Flour, fine, super. and cross; 10 super Canal; 5 Hiram Smith's Extra Family, in bags; buckwheat in bags; Colgate's Soap.
For sale cheap, by R. GRANT & BRO.
March 10, 1853. 27-tf

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.

We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.

In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.

All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

RYDER'S PATENT PURCHASE TIMBER WAGGONS.

WE have imported a few of those celebrated timber waggons, which timber getters would do well to examine. With this arrangement, a small boy can raise the heaviest stick of timber. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
For sale by T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, March 10th, 1853. 27-6t.

SPIRITUALIST'S LIBRARY.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN,
NEW YORK,

HAVE a comple assortment of Books and Periodicals devoted to the facts, philosophy, and advocacy of Spiritualism, which they will supply in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms. We refer to the Spiritual Telegraph for the list of our Books, prices, rates of postage, &c.

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH is a weekly paper, devoted to the Elucidation of Phenomena, and contains a record of the most interesting facts, &c. A very interesting discussion of the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations, is now in course of publication, between Dr. B. W. Richmond and S. B. Brittan. All the back numbers can be furnished. Subscription price, $1 50 per annum. Specimen copies sent FREE.

The increasing interest, and rapid occurrence of facts, demand more space and additional services, and the Telegraph, (volume II, to commence in May next,) will be greatly enlarged, after which the price will be Two Dollars.

THE SHEKINAH, Volume II, is being issued Monthly, and is devoted to mental and Spiritual Science. It contains many important facts and profound expositions of the psychological laws on which they depend. Each number contains at least 48 pages of original matter, from the ablest contributors, and is embellished with a portrait, on steel, of some Spiritualist or Reformer. Terms, $3 per annum.

The first volume of the Shekinah is elegantly printed and bound, and its intrinsic merits and artistic beauty entitle it to a place in every Library. Price, in morocco, lettered and gilt, $3; in muslin, $2 50.

A liberal discount made to the Trade. Address
PATRIDGE & BRITTAN.
No. 3, Courtlandt street, New York.
March 10th, 1853. 27-3m.

BOOKS FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.

WILL be ready early in March, Dr. Bird's universally popular novel, "NICK OF THE WOODS, or THE JIBBENAINOSAY," new and revised edition, in one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.

*** Dr. Bird's "Nick of the Woods" has, from its first publication, been a great favorite at home and abroad; it is now reissued, revised and corrected by the author, to meet a general demand.

"A STRAY YANKEE IN TEXAS," by Philip Paxton, with illustrations by Darley. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.

*** Philip Paxton's Sketches of Life in the South-West, through the "Spirit of the Times," the "Literary World," and other journals, have been universally well received. His "Stray Yankee in Texas" will not diminish his reputation. Good sense, good humor, sound patriotism, and hearty animal spirits commend these books to the youth of the whole country. Also, just published,

NAPOLEON IN EXILE, or a Voice from St. Helena; by Barry O'Meara. In two vols., 12mo., with plates. Price $2.

MACAULAY'S SPEECHES.—"Speeches and Addresses of the Rt. Hon. T. Babington Macaulay," in two vols., 12mo., $2.

CLOVERNOOK, or Recollections of our Home in the West, by Alice Carey. Fourth ed., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1.

MEAGER'S SPEECHES.—Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, by Thomas Franches Meagher.—In one volume, 12mo., with a portrait. Price $1.

THE MEN OF THE TIME; or Sketches of Living Notables; containing nearly 900 Biographies. 12mo, cloth.—$1 50.

For sale by the Booksellers generally. Published by
J. S. REDFIELD,
March 4, 1853—[26-2m] 110 & 112 Nassau st., N. Y.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd

J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, those fine brands of Tobacco, El Sacramento, Cabinese, Gold Bar, or Twist Tobacco, which we are selling at a low price.
WILKINSON & ESLER.
Jan. 21.

SPICED OYSTERS, Preserved Pickles, Guava Jelly, &c., &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS flourishing Institution, now in session, has been placed under the charge of Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, late of Virginia, Principal, aided by competent and well qualified assistants.

Everettsville is situated in Wayne county, N. C., immediately on the line of the great Southern Rail Road to Wilmington. The peculiarly healthy situation of this village induced several families to remove from their farms on the river and make it their place of residence.

A commodious building has been erected expressly for a Female Seminary of the highest grade. The school and recitation rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished.

Excellent Pianos, and a complete set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, with Globes, Orriry, &c., have been procured for the use of the Academy.

It is belived that nothing is wanting to render this Institution equal to the best of the kind in the country.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Spelling and Reading	$10 00
For above, with Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography	12 50
For above, with all the other branches of an English education	15 00
Ancient and Modern languages, (each)	5 00
Where the languages are studied alone	10 00
Music, with use of instrument	20 00
Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c.	$7 to 8 00

For further particulars address the Principal, or Willis Hall, D. B. Everitt, John Wright, J. C. Slocumb, John Everitt, Wm. Carroway, Samuel Smith, Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C., Jan. 14, 1853 19-3m

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

BENJAMIN J. TENNEY, A. M.....Principal.
Miss ELIZA HESTER, Instructress in Female Department

THE Trustees are happy to announce that this Institution is now permanently established, and in a flourishing condition. Testimonials of the highest character warrant them in saying that the qualifications of the Teachers whom they have engaged, are such as to ensure, to all who may patronize the institution, the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.

A large and commodious building has been errected with separate rooms, and ample accommodations for both the Male and Female Departments.

A very extensive and complete Apparatus has been provided for the illustration of the different branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Frequent lectures will be given, with experiments in the various branches of Physical Science, throughout the Academic year, which commenced on the 4th inst.

An excellent Piano is furnished for the use of Pupils in Music.

The course of study will be as extensive as in any similar institution in the State. Pupils may here pursue all branches necessary to fit them for an advanced standing in any College in the Union.

From the encouragement which this school has heretofore met with, the Trustees have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows per session:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic...	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin.....	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches..	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics.....	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek.....	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument.....	15 00
	Music on Guitar.....	10 00
	Painting and Drawing.....	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work.....	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

TRUSTEES:

P. W. MONTFORD,	PHILIP KOONCE,
JASPER ETHERIDGE,	F. S. HUMPHREY,
A J. MURRILL,	W. D. HUMPHREY,
G. J. WARD,	OTWAY SANDERS,
D. W. SIMMONS,	GEORGE WARD,
C. D. FOY,	J. S. WREN,
JOHN COOK,	EDWARD WARD,
	W. S. HUMPHREY.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRILL, Sec'y.
Oct. 9th, 1852. 5-tf
Wilmington Herald, Newbernian, and Spirit of the Age, please copy.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.....	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.....	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.....	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.....	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,

WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholastic year 15th Dec., 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars, address the principal. JAMES H. BRENT,
Dec. 31—17-6m Smithville, N. C.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED this day, the 1st of March, 1853, at L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store.

Home Scenes and Studies, by Grace Aquilar, author of Woman's Friendship, &c. This book needs no recommendation from any one, it is sufficient to say: it is by Grace Aquilar.

Life and works of Robert Burns; edited by Robert Chambers. The most complete collection of Burn's works ever compiled.

Queechy, by the author of Wide Wide World.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Cabin and Parlor.

Also, the following new Novels and cheap publications:

The Fortunes of the Colville Family, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c. A gem of a household book, worthy to be introduced into every social circle. It is a beautiful picture of social life.

The Ocean Born, a tale of the Southern Seas.

The Marrying man, a tale founded on fact, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c.

The Flying Artillerist, a tale of Mexican Treachery, contains many beautiful episodes of love, and full of singular adventures.

Ruth Garnett or the Loves of the Earl of Rochester, a Romance of Court Intrigue. by W. H. Ainsworth.

Hester Somerset, a novel by N******* M*****, first American by the last London edition; this is an excellent work.

The Course of Clifton, a tale of expiation and redemption, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth, in 2 vols., author of the Discarded Daughter, &c., &c.

The Confessional or the Black Penitents, or the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe.

Minnie Grey, or who is the Heir, by the author of Amy Lawrence, beautifully illustrated.

Zingra, the Gipsey, by Annetta Maria Maillard.

Claude Duval, the dashing Highway man.

Lord Saxondale, or Life among the London Aristocracy. This work is distinguished in an extraordinary degree, by all those attractive qualities which have rendered the name of G. W. M. Reynolds so widely elevated.

Gus Howard, or How to Win a Wife, by the author of Minnie Grey, &c. There is still hope for English Literature so long as such works as Minnie Grey and Gus Howard shall continue to be written. The former we have wholly read; the latter, which is a sequel to the first, we are now engaged in reading; and we must confess that we have rarely been so deeply interested and entertained, as in their perusal.

Stories of Waterloo, by W. H. Maxwell. The Gipsey, by G. P. R. James. First Love, a story of Woman's Heart, by Eugene Sue. The Mysterious Marksman, or the Outlaws of New York, by Emmerson Bennett.

Ugly Effie, by Mrs. Caroline Hentz, author of Rena Lerida, &c. The Adventures of Capt. Blake, by W. H. Maxwell.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to Wilkinson & Esler, will confer a favor by calling and settling, as their bills are now ready at the FRUIT DEPOT.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Front st.

FRESH CANDY. 1,000 lbs. assorted, in 25 lb. boxes; 400 lbs. assorted, for retailing—just received, fresh from the manufactory, and for sale in lots to su

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

We copy from the Observer a short, unofficial account of a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held in Fayetteville, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing. We learn from others that Messrs. Smith & Colby were not present, but had authorized a gentleman, who was present, to vote on their behalf, that any arrangement that the other stockholders might think proper to make would be acceptable to them. A resolution calling for a first instalment either in cash or by note, on the Stock subscribed, was, we learn, rejected.—*Wil. Journal.*

Who are those "others" from whom the Journal learned that Messrs. Smith & Colby were not present, but had authorized a gentleman" &c., and that "a resolution" &c. "was rejected"? *Every one of the assertions is utterly untrue*, and we cannot understand how or for what *good* purpose they were all invented. Messrs. Smith & Colby *were* present in person, and in all respects so conducted themselves as to make the most favorable impression on the public, as well as on the Committees and the Board of Directors, who had occasion to hold long conferences with them. A small first instalment was called for, payable on the 20th inst., which is quite as early as any funds can be wanted.—We hope that the Journal will not "learn" that this instalment is not duly paid.

Without caring to make any reply to the evident discourtesy and ill-feeling which mark the article in the Observer, we would simply state that we received our information from a gentleman who had been up at Fayetteville, and whose acquaintance with Railroad matters led us to regard any statement he might make as correct. We had no reason to draw a different conclusion, and published as a matter of news, what was told to us as such. Like other publishers of newspapers, we must rely upon human testimony, and are occasionally liable to be deceived. The Editors of the Observer must know enough of the business to understand this; and also to understand, that, every better feeling apart, interest alone would prevent us from making any statement of fact, knowing it to be false—especially where, as in this case, it is so easy of contradiction, and no earthly purpose could possibly be subserved by it. But it seems, unfortunately, to be a necessity of nature with the Observer to give its cotemporaries, at least those to whom it may happen to be opposed, no credit, either for common honesty or common sense, but to put such a construction upon every action as could only consist with the negation of both. The same tone has too frequently marked the course of the same paper towards sister communities. It seems always to have assumed a hostility to Fayetteville, as existing in the breasts of the people of Wilmington, and starting with this false impression, it has found no difficulty in magnifying the veriest trifles into intentional acts tending to support its theory. We hope that the Observer will yet learn to think better of its cotemporaries, and to do justice to the feelings of the people of Wilmington. Nothing could be more at variance with the actual state of the case, than the opinions it seems to entertain upon the latter subject.

We have another word to add in all sincerity, and that is to request gentlemen who may give information to editors, to be particular about it. It may be to them a trifle, but it is not so to the editors. It may mislead them—through them their readers, and thereby give occasion for inferences affecting, to some extent, the friendly relations of communities.

But let this all pass. We wish to cultivate a better spirit, although at times we feel more than half provoked, by the strange perversions of our motives and views which we sometimes meet with. These too will be better understood after a while.

☞Yesterday, in Wilmington, was well calculated to convey a very fair idea of a dust storm in the Desert, and we have little doubt but that many of our thirsty wayfarers fancied themselves dromedaries and did stop at each tempting Oasis, where something might be had to drink, and then started on their way rejoicing, fully convinced of the fact that, like the patient and much enduring ship of the desert, they could carry a pretty heavy "load," the resemblance being perfected by certain unaccountable and uncomfortable rollings and pitchings, their progress being by no means in accordance with the airline principle. In fact, it seemed that each private & particular particle of dust was upon a frolic, rushing in through key-holes, seeking access down open throats, forming impassible bars and quick sands on the lee side of any number of eyes, and tittilating noses unused to snuff. As for the wind, it was a rude and ungallant wind—paying so little regard to the fair sex, that few, if any, ventured into the streets, lest their head gear should be discomposed, and other unpleasant results follow. Oh, it was a naughty wind—very naughty indeed. Furthermore, it did take off and carry away, in a felonious manner, any number of hats, the rightful owners whereof having "got wind" of the transaction, did follow them up and capture them in pursuance of the act for the recovery of fugitives. Our own "venerable" head was thus denuded, and we were forced to "streak it" past our own door, to the great and manifest rejoicement of the "Devil," who always derives pleasure from the misfortunes of the righteous.

The weather must have been dreadful out at sea, and we were pleased to notice that the line boat very properly returned last night without putting to sea. The European steamers at New York would not have gone out in such a tempest. We expect to hear of some very serious disasters on the coast.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

PAINFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—About five o'clock last Sunday afternoon, a most distressing accident occurred on the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, about half way between the two cities. The front truck of the last passenger car got broken off from its connections with the car, and the bottom of the car being thrown forward upon it, was ripped and completely torn up. A young boy, about six years of age, a son of Mrs. Purnell, of Wilmington, was thrown out, and so severely injured as to leave no hopes of his surviving; Mrs. P., herself, was slightly injured, as was also Mr. Mellhenny, of this place. A yellow girl, attendant upon Mrs. P., had her leg cut off by the hind wheels; the leg could not even be found. She may survive, but it is considered doubtful. Mr. Freeman, of Raleigh, was also slightly injured.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Petersburg Despatch that the party wounded by the above accident on the Richmond and Petersburg Road are at the Bollingbrook House, where they receive every attention and kindness from the best medical men of the city. Mrs. Purnell had both her ancles badly lacerated and bruised; her little son received a powerful blow on the back of the head, and several cuts and contusions on various parts of his body: Mr. Mellhenny had one of his knees badly bruised, but is not otherwise seriously injured; the servant girl is dead. The accident occurred substantially as stated by us above. The truck was thrown out of place by a "snake head."

DARING BURGLARY.—Last night some person or persons broke into several rooms at the Carolina Hotel and robbed the inmates of money and other valuable property. It will be seen by Dr. C. T. Murphy's advertisement, that he, as well as several others, has lost heavily. As yet no definite suspicion has settled upon any person as the perpetrator of this daring act.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

Public Meeting of the Friends of the Cape Fear River and Bars.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington interested in the preservation and improvement of the entrance to the port, was convened at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper means to be adopted to secure these desirable ends.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the meeting was organized by calling John Dawson, Esq., M. P., to the Chair, and appointing James Fulton and T. Burr, Jr., Secretaries.

The meeting having been organized, Geo. Davis, Esq., in a few eloquent remarks, introduced to the audience Professor A. D. Bache, the distinguished head of the U. S. Coast Survey, who had kindly consented to be present, and explain the conclusions to which the Commission had come, with regard to the present state of the Harbor—the causes which had produced such state, and the means proper to be adopted for the prevention of further evil effects from the operation of these causes, as well as to restore the former state of things, and with it the former depth—being equal to 20 feet at high water.

Professor Bache commenced his lecture by expressing the interest which he felt in the harbor of Wilmington, and paid a high compliment to the Secretary of the Navy, to whose kind offices he was indebted for the consummation of measures necessary to be arranged, in order to enable him to be with us. He next alluded to the peculiar conformation of the coast of North Carolina, and demonstrated the importance of Cape Fear Inlet, which, protected as it was, by the Frying Pan Shoals, was one of the most important harbors of refuge on the coast—if not the most so from Charleston to the Capes of the Chesapeake; and was thus highly important in a national point of view, as being essential to the safety of the coasting trade of the whole country, and as affording a favorably situated coal depot for national vessels, at Smithville. If highly important to the country at large, it was vitally so to the town of Wilmington, and scarcely less so to the whole State, and more especially to those 28 counties connected with us by navigation or Railroad, and whose produce must find an outlet over our Bar.

Natural causes were operating, slowly it might appear to be, but still surely and inevitably to close up or seriously lessen the depth of water in our channels, unless measures were devised and perfected to bring about a different state of things, and it would not do for us to fold our arms and trust to the chapter of accidents for relief. The time for exertion has arrived, and an effort must be made, upon the success of which must depend much of the future destinies of the town.

Prof. Bache illustrated his subject by reference to Maps, from which it appeared that we had, at one time, some 20 feet on the bar, at high water, and as late as 1797, as shown by Potts' Map, we had 15 feet at low water, equivalent to very nearly 20 feet at high. He pointed to the gradual changes in the shore line, caused by the breaking out of New Inlet and the washing away at other places, which, by widening the outlets, lessened the depth and velocity of the water. In 1733, as appears from Mosely's Map, the Main Entrance was little over half a mile in width, and the New Inlet had not yet made its appearance. The Main Entrance is now 1¼ miles in width, and the New Inlet ⅔ of a mile, the shoaling is thus accounted for.

The Professor demonstrated how, by the restoration of the former state of things, the former depth of water could be restored. This it was proposed to do:

1st, By the construction of Jettees for the protection of Bald Head, at an estimated cost of $40,000.

2d. By filling up two smaller openings near New Inlet, which it is believed can be done with Piling, for at farthest $10,000.

3d, By the construction of a Jettee for the protection of Zeke's Island, and to prevent New Inlet from working farther Southward.

These are the works which it is deemed essential to commence at once, as being necessary to arrest the progress of evil and leave time for consultation and improvement. No doubt is entertained by the Commission, appointed to investigate the subject, but that these ends will be fully answered by them.

4th. The last and greatest work is the closing of New Inlet, which will complete, in all its essential points, the restoration of the former state of things, and, as a consequence, of the former depth of 20 feet water. The estimated cost is $379,000.

After the conclusion of Prof. Bache's Lecture and the subsidence of the applause which followed it, George Davis, Esq., was called upon and forcibly urged the necessity and propriety of exertion.

O. G. Parsley, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which he prefaced by a few pertinent remarks:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Wilmington, convinced of the necessity of immediate action towards arresting the shoaling of the main bar of the Cape Fear River, and relying on the aid of the General Government hereafter for the same, pledge ourselves to advance the means necessary to carry on the work first recommended by the commission, as this evening explained by Prof. Bache.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint a Committee of ten, to wait upon the citizens of Wilmington, and solicit subscription to the amount of $60,000, the amount necessary, with the $20,000 already granted by Congress, for the completion of the work to be commenced at once.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Gilbert Potter, John A. Taylor, Miles Costin, B. Flanner, James Cassidey, W. C. Bettencourt, James Anderson, Jacob Wessel, C. D. Ellis, Ben. Beery.

On motion of Dr. James Dickson, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Professor Bache for his able and lucid exposition of the state and requirements of our harbor, and for the friendly and courteous interest which he has manifested in the subject.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAWSON, Chm'n.

JAMES FULTON, T. BURR, Jr., } Secretaries.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, Madame Anna Bishop, assisted by Boscha, the celebrated composer and performer, and Severo Strini, a Basso Profundo, said to be the possessor of an unrivalled voice and considerable musical ability, will give two concerts at the Theatre here on this and to-morrow (Saturday) evenings. This will form an agreeable contrast to Don Edgar Howard, etc., and present a refined amusement, which ladies can grace with their presence. As performers, Bishop and Boclsa are too well known here to require any comment.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Connecticut has gone largely Democratic. All four Congressmen probably Democrats.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The bids for the $500,000 North State Bonds were opened at the Bank of the Republic in New York on Thursday last, and the whole amount awarded to Messrs. Cammann & Co., of New York, at $5 02 premium.

☞WESLEY JONES, Esq., has been appointed U. S. Marshal of the District of North Carolina, vice GEORGE LITTLE, Esq., removed.

☞The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company will be held at the Court House on Monday next. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ORLEANS.—In common with many of our cotemporaries to the North of us, we had almost concluded that the State of Louisiana had seceded, or that the Mississippi River had waxed impatient, and its forbearance had been exhausted by the wickedness of the Crescent City, over which doomed place it had tumultuously spread its waters and swamped the whole crowd, both "Celts" and Saxons, without preface or apology, leave or "leeve;" for we had not seen a paper for days and weeks. We are happy at length to discover that our fears have been groundless. Tuesday morning, we, and not the people of New Orleans, were inundated with a deluge of newspapers, "Deltas" and "True Deltas," Shipping Lists and "Picayunes," and other daily and hebdomedal literature, from which we are pleased to learn that the city of the Delta is in good keeping and as wicked and as jolly as ever—its papers as sprightly, and, by their accounts, their ladies even more bewitching than usual. The numbers before us have not yet quite settled the Cabinet question, but their appearance assures us that the Union has not yet been dissolved by the secession of Louisiana, and that New Orleans has, so far, been able to keep its head above water. Long may it wave.

☞Mrs. CASS, wife of Gen. LEWIS CASS, died at Detroit, on the night of the 31st ult. She is spoken of as having been a very estimable lady. Her loss will be a severe blow to her venerable and distinguished husband.

☞"The Farmer's Journal," printed at Goldsboro', N. C., and edited by Dr. John F. Tompkins, Bath, Beaufort county, N. C., for April, has just come to hand. We have had no time to peruse it.—It is the only strictly Agricultural paper in the State, and should be encouraged, as we presume it is worth the subscription price—$1 per year.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 5th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The latest accounts received by the French Government lead to the impression that the impression that the Turkish affairs will be amicably settled.

A telegraphic despatch says that the announcement of the intention of Austria to abandon prosecutions for high treason had been enthusiastically received at Milan.

The commandant of Ancona forbids assemblages of more than 5 persons after sunset.

Austria has revived the passport rigors towards English travellers.

Fire Department.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the Howard Fire Engine Company was held at the Commissioners Office on Wednesday 6th inst., at 2½ P. M. Chief Engineer, C. D. Ellis, was called to the Chair, and Richard Morris appointed Secretary. An election of officers was entered into, whereupon the following persons were elected:

EDWARD SAVAGE, Foreman;
W. J. CORNWALL, Ass't. Foreman;
T. M. CHATTERTON, Sec'y. & Treas.;
RICHARD MORRIS, Steward.
HOSEMEN.—J. E. PIERCE, Foreman;
MARSHALL BROWN, Assistant;
J. A. PARKER;
GEO. VANAMRINGE;
J. D. CUMMINGS;
JNO. W. HEWETT.

Said election to be subject to the approval of a full meeting of the Company.

T. M. Chatterton was appointed a committee to draft By-Laws for the regulation of the Company, subject to the approval of a full meeting.

Persons wishing to join the Company will please hand in their names to the Secretary of the Company.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Office.

By order of Chairman. R. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

A friend writes us from Haywood, under date of 31st March as follows: "The prospects of our River are now quite cheering. All the stock has been taken except four or five thousand dollars; the bonds of contractors have been taken and approved by the Governor and Attorney General, and our new President is going ahead with great energy and zeal. We confidently expect to derive some benefit from this great work within a few months. The Company is building a Steamboat in the River below Smilie's Falls, which it is thought will be launched in a short time."—*Commercial.*

STABBING CASE.—A man named Charles Smith, an Irishman employed on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, was severely stabbed in the left breast, on Saturday night, at the Pa o Alto Bar, at the Southern end of the town, in a fracas which occurred there. We learn from Dr. Harriss, his attending physician, that his case was so favorable yesterday evening, that he is expected to recover.—Bryant Cox, J. H. Robeson, George Pearpon, and Wm. Martin, are arrested and in jail, charged with the assault, and will be examined before John Cowan, Esq., Special Magistrate, to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—*Commercial, Tuesday.*

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Tuesday night last, a Negro Kitchen belonging to our Townsman, A. Henderson, Esq., was consumed by fire, and two negroes, a woman and her child, about two and a half years old. How the fire originated no clue has been obtained, but is supposed to have been accidental, or by neglect of the woman.

Salisbury Whig.

NAVAL.—United States steam frigate Susquehanna remained at Manilla January 17; had been unable to make the repairs intended, and would go over to Hong Kong with one engine.

We learn that on yesterday the Postmaster General ordered a contract with Mr. Samuel S. Green for the conveyance of the mails twice a month, in steamers, between New Orleans and Key West. The vessels employed will be subject to the inspection of the department, and are, in every respect, to be suitable for the purpose, the contractor being held liable therefor.

This contract contemplates an immediate commencement of the service, and such regularity thereafter as will meet the wishes of the communities concerned.—*Washington Union.*

HAVANA, March 29.—Mr. King's health is still very bad—no improvement. He will sail for Mobile on the 6th of April. Santa Anna sailed for Vera Cruz on the 26th. More slaves landed. It is rumored that Caneuobe, is superseded by Ellisiani. The political prisioners have not yet been sentenced.

The Washington National Intelligencer states that information had been received to the effect that the American Minister at Madrid had obtained the pardon of eight Hungarians, a portion of the Lopez prisoners, who were working in the Mines of Aracon.

The United States Steam Frigate Saranac.

A telepraphic despatch, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Savanah News, states that this fine steamer frigate is ashore at Harrows Sound.—The Saranac left Havana on Tuesday last, under the command of Captain Long, and went ashore on the following Sunday at four o'clock. She threw overboard her coal, and her officers repaired to Savannah to procure assistance.—*Wash. Union, 6th inst.*

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF LETTERS.—On Wednesday last seven hundred bushels, or about one million, of dead letters were destroyed, in accordance with the usuage of the Post Office Department.—They were carted to Monument Square, and spread over a line of two or three hundred feet, when the match was applied. The entire mass of combustible material was soon in a blaze, and several hours elapsed before the conflagration was completed; the official attendants meanwhile raking the burning fragments to facilitate operations. The atmosphere for thousands of feet around was filled with carred fragments. A number of persons witnessed the proceedings with much interest.—*Republic.*

☞E. P. Willis, brother to N. P. Willis, is dead. This gentleman figured extensively with Lola Montes when she first came to this country.—*Boston Mail.*

NEW ORLEANS.—In common with many of our cotemporaries to the North of us, we had almost concluded that the State of Louisiana had seceded, or that the Mississippi River had waxed impatient, and its forbearance had been exhausted by the wickedness of the Crescent City, over which doomed place it had tumultuously spread its waters and swamped the whole crowd, both "Celts" and Saxons, without preface or apology, leave or "levee;" for we had not seen a paper for days and weeks. We are happy at length to discover that our fears have been groundless. Tuesday morning, we, and not the people of New Orleans, were inundated with a deluge of newspapers, "Deltas" and "True Deltas," Shipping Lists and "Picayunes," and other daily and hebdomedal literature, from which we are pleased to learn that the city of the Delta is in good keeping and as wicked and as jolly as ever—its papers as sprightly, and, by their accounts, their ladies even more bewitching than usual. The numbers before us have not yet quite settled the Cabinet question, but their appearance assures us that the Union has not yet been dissolved by the secession of Louisiana, and that New Orleans has, so far, been able to keep its head above water. Long may it wave.

☞Mrs. CASS, wife of Gen. LEWIS CASS, died at Detroit, on the night of the 31st ult. She is spoken of as having been a very estimable lady. Her loss will be a severe blow to her venerable and distinguished husband.

☞"The Farmer's Journal," printed at Goldsboro', N. C., and edited by Dr. John F. Tompkins, Bath, Beaufort county, N. C., for April, has just come to hand. We have had no time to peruse it.—It is the only strictly Agricultural paper in the State, and should be encouraged, as we presume it is worth the subscription price—$1 per year.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 5th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The latest accounts received by the French Government lead to the impression that the impression that the Turkish affairs will be amicably settled.

A telegraphic despatch says that the announcement of the intention of Austria to abandon prosecutions for high treason had been enthusiastically received at Milan.

The commandant of Ancona forbids assemblages of more than 5 persons after sunset.

Austria has revived the passport rigors towards English travellers.

Fire Department.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the Howard Fire Engine Company was held at the Commissioners Office on Wednesday 6th inst., at 2½ P. M. Chief Engineer, C. D. Ellis, was called to the Chair, and Richard Morris appointed Secretary. An election of officers was entered into, whereupon the following persons were elected:

EDWARD SAVAGE, Foreman;
W. J. CORNWALL, Ass't. Foreman;
T. M. CHATTERTON, Sec'y. & Treas.;
RICHARD MORRIS, Steward.
HOSEMEN.—J. E. PIERCE, Foreman;
MARSHALL BROWN, Assistant;
J. A. PARKER;
GEO. VANAMRINGE;
J. D. CUMMINGS;
JNO. W. HEWETT.

Said election to be subject to the approval of a full meeting of the Company.

T. M. Chatterton was appointed a committee to draft By-Laws for the regulation of the Company, subject to the approval of a full meeting.

Persons wishing to join the Company will please hand in their names to the Secretary of the Company.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Office.

By order of Chairman. R. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

A friend writes us from Haywood, under date of 31st March as follows: "The prospects of our River are now quite cheering. All the stock has been taken except four or five thousand dollars; the bonds of contractors have been taken and approved by the Governor and Attorney General, and our new President is going ahead with great energy and zeal. We confidently expect to derive some benefit from this great work within a few months. The Company is building a Steamboat in the River below Smilie's Falls, which it is thought will be launched in a short time."—*Commercial.*

STABBING CASE.—A man named Charles Smith, an Irishman employed on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, was severely stabbed in the left breast, on Saturday night, at the Pa o Alto Bar, at the Southern end of the town, in a fracas which occurred there. We learn from Dr. Harriss, his attending physician, that his case was so favorable yesterday evening, that he is expected to recover.—Bryant Cox, J. H. Robeson, George Pearpon, and Wm. Martin, are arrested and in jail, charged with the assault, and will be examined before John Cowan, Esq., Special Magistrate, to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—*Commercial, Tuesday.*

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Tuesday night last, a Negro Kitchen belonging to our Townsman, A. Henderson, Esq., was consumed by fire, and two negroes, a woman and her child, about two and a half years old. How the fire originated no clue has been obtained, but is supposed to have been accidental, or by neglect of the woman.

Salisbury Whig.

NAVAL.—United States steam frigate Susquehanna remained at Manilla January 17; had been unable to make the repairs intended, and would go over to Hong Kong with one engine.

We learn that on yesterday the Postmaster General ordered a contract with Mr. Samuel S. Green for the conveyance of the mails twice a month, in steamers, between New Orleans and Key West. The vessels employed will be subject to the inspection of the department, and are, in every respect, to be suitable for the purpose, the contractor being held liable therefor.

This contract contemplates an immediate commencement of the service, and such regularity thereafter as will meet the wishes of the communities concerned.—*Washington Union.*

HAVANA, March 29.—Mr. King's health is still very bad—no improvement. He will sail for Mobile on the 6th of April. Santa Anna sailed for Vera Cruz on the 26th. More slaves landed. It is rumored that Caneuobe, is superseded by Ellisiani. The political prisioners have not yet been sentenced.

The Washington National Intelligencer states that information had been received to the effect that the American Minister at Madrid had obtained the pardon of eight Hungarians, a portion of the Lopez prisoners, who were working in the Mines of Aracon.

The United States Steam Frigate Saranac.

A telepraphic despatch, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Savanah News, states that this fine steamer frigate is ashore at Harrows Sound.—The Saranac left Havana on Tuesday last, under the command of Captain Long, and went ashore on the following Sunday at four o'clock. She threw overboard her coal, and her officers repaired to Savannah to procure assistance.—*Wash. Union, 6th inst.*

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[illegible] will be held at the Court House on [illegible] for the purpose [illegible]

[illegible] of the 5th [illegible] being the [illegible] was sent by the authorities of Vera Cruz to Carthagena on a mission to Santa Anna. Escobar was always a warm friend and political adherent of this chief, and the present publication may be considered the premonitory trumpet call to his friends and first anathema of his enemies. In the present crisis the views presented and the tone of the document make it worthy of mature consideration. It is dated on board the steamer Dee, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst., and is addressed to the Governor and Legislature of Vera Cruz.

Senor Escobar states that he left Vera Cruz on the 5th of January, and arrived at Carthagena on the 1st day of February. He found Gen. Santa Anna residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Here he had given prosperity to a half ruined town, re-built the church, began a fine macadamized road to Carthagena, built new houses, turned the surrounding wilderness into a garden, and protected the people, who blessed him as their benefactor. Senor Escobar found Santa Anna in his study, and after an exclamation of surprise at this unexpected visit, the General's first question was, "What happens in our republic? What say the Mexicans?" He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened, to which Escobar replied that "The question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Senor Escobar states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then handed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Anna said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of back dividends on the English debt and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers; without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages; the frontier States undermined by traitors, influenced and protected by Americans; all this tolerated for five years by inept leaders, who are traitors and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan sustaining an Indian war in which it cannot triumph. Tehuantepec threatened and its military occupation by our natural enemies delayed until the coming month of April."

Senor Escobar here puts a note to his report stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that—

"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner which must be satisfactory to all good citizens, which General Santa Anna could not know when he used the above words."

He goes on to report Santa Anna's words:

"What a situation! But what has the Government of Mexico done, with the millions it received for the iniquitous sale of a great part of our territory? What has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, while the nation had remained dumb and resigned in view of the prodigies which the ominous Government of Queretaro offered to do?"

The report states that the conferences were continued for two or three days, and finally Senor Escobar invited him to return to the republic. Santa Anna spoke of his disinclination to leave the tranquil life he was leading, to enter the labyrinth opened to him in Mexico, of his vivid recollections of his sufferings through the ingratitude of his cotemporaries; of his readiness to abandon his residence in Havana at the call of the nation, when his wounds were still unhealed; of his efforts to repel the invaders and save his country; of his great personal sacrifices to equip her armies; of his horse wounded at Angostura; of his clothes pierced with balls in the Valley of Mexico; of the burning of his estate by the invaders; and of the infamous accusation against him by Gamboa which had been suffered to lie for five years upon the table of Congress, without one single representative coming to his defence, or asking even for action upon it, though many of them had been with him and knew of his great labors.

"Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assassination of the leaders in its war of independence, that does not respect an observing world, cannot be otherwise than in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, defying danger and forgetting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and abandon all for her safety?

"Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and meet with serenity a set of men who have elevated themselves to power without anything in past history favorable to them; or him who has never been a good son, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North.

"Have the Mexicans abjured their passions? Do they blush for their follies? See the abyss that is open at their feet? Know they that they will be absorbed by this modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the knee, if they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose they will be saved without effort on their part, amid the disorders in which they lie, and when it would seem that patriotism has fled the land of the Hidalgos, of the Iturbides and Guerreros?

"Shall I present myself on that scene when no Government is possible? When the ties of obedience are torn into shreds? When the wicked and vile Arista has dissolved every social bond, and driven morality and virtue into oblivion? Do they wish me to leave this sweet repose? That I shall again risk the term of life which Divine Providence concedes to me, mutilated as I am, to look upon such misfortune, with the wish, perhaps, to save, but powerless to remedy because I may not find a loyal and effective co-operation, as occurred when I made front to the American invasion?"

Senor Escobar states that to these powerful truths he could at first reply only with silence, but that gaining courage, he told the General it was all true, but that those times were past, that the hatred to Arista was universal; that fortunately for Mexico, there was a great majority of illustrious citizens that had taken no part in those affairs; that every one proclaimed him the only liberator, and that his presence would cause anarchy to fly, and restrain the councils of those who wished to convert Mexico into a colony.

After two days deliberation in silence, Santa Anna told the messenger—

"That his heart could only be Mexican; that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his and he could never be indifferent to them; that, looking at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had seen with indifference her fate; that he desired to end his days in the spot he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, casting aside everything tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the masses.

"I hold," he said, "that independence is the greatest of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans. Return in the next packet, and in giving an account of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico.

"On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and if I find co-

operation [illegible] will to obsecrate [illegible] sions; and finally if I find [illegible] an obstinate defence of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH, then will I lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices, for in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of the Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes should not find encouragement equal to desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will return disconsolate to this retirement and deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do everything when it leaves the only path left open to it, and will not imitate others, who like them, have found themselves in a similar situation."

British India.

The Edinburgh Review, in a recent article on British India, thus traces the progress of British supremacy in the East:

The growth of our Indian empire, looking first to the period when it may be said to have taken root, and next to the enormous extent of territory and population which it now comprises, may indeed be said to constitute one of the wonders of the world. In 1757, not quite a hundred years ago, England, besides being mistress of a few factories on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, exercised sovereignty over 4.882 square miles of territory, which she had acquired from the Nabob of Bengal. In 1793, the date of Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement, upwards of 200.000 square miles of territory, with a population little short of 40.000,000, acknowledged her supremacy. The former had grown in 1813, when the charter was renewed, to about 320,000 square miles, the latter to 60.000.000, which again were increased in 1833 to 460.000 square miles, peopled by at least 100.000.000 of natives. At this day the surface extent of land actually contributed to the Indian treasury, and managed by covenanted servants of the company, falls little short of 600.000 square miles; while the population will be placed under rather than above the mark, if we assume that it reaches 120,000,000. But this is not all. Between Cape Comorin and the Himalaya mountains and from Bombay to Arracan there is not a principality, state or province, but is more or less connected with the British empire by treaties admissive of the superiority of the stranger.

Thus northward of the peninsula, extending to the centre we find Cashmere, Cis, Sutledge, Nepaul—the northeast frontier States, Rajpootana, Oude, Bundelcund—the southwest frontier States, Berar, Sangeor, Malna, and Hyderabad, with other less important principalities; to the south the Mysore, the Orisa, Taghires, Travancore, &c., and to the west, Cutch, Guzzerat, and various other petty chieftainships besides. All these, presenting a surface extent of upwards of 690.000 square miles and comprising a population which has been taken at 52.000,000 of souls, are, for every practical purpose, at the absolute disposal of the British government. Some of them are connected with it by subsidiary treaties—that is to say, they supply funds for the maintenance of a given number of troops, which the British government disciplines and officers; others pay tribute, and undertake in case of war to swell our armies with contingents, of which the strength is fixed; while the residue, accepting our protection, hold themselves bound when called upon, to co-operate with us in any contest into which we may enter.—In a word, we have become, far more extensively than could be predicted of the most powerful Mahomedan emperors, lords paramount of India, having vassals under us, whose aggregate military establishments show a muster-roll in round numbers of about 400,000 armed men.

Women Lynched.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, dating at Fort Union, New Mexico, February 27th, says:

You are aware that Fort Union is the depot of the supplies for the army in this Territory. A gang of thieves, whiskey-sellers, and abandoned women, have, from the time of its establishment, infested the rocks and fixed themselves at other points in the vicinity of the post. The civil authorities have endeavored in vain to abate these nuisances. Despite of their efforts, the soldiers were induced to plunder the public property to the amount of thousands of dollars, for the purpose of buying whiskey and gratifying their passions—and drunkenness increased. At length the commander of the department established a *reserve* of eight miles square, and gave orders that no citizen should be suffered to settle on it—that every person attempting to do so should be removed; and the Legislature of the Territory passed an act punishing all lewed women, pursuing their profession, with thirty stripes, after having their guilt proclaimed by a town crier, and then to be bound out to hard labor for three months, with a chain around their ankles. Well, in pursuance of the above order, several whiskey sellers and prostitutes were at different times arrested, confined, then put off the reserve and advised not to return. A variety of gentle means were tried with them, but to no purpose. At length a party of Mexicans (men and two women) were arrested in a den the rocks, where they were selling liquor to the soldiers and debauching them. They were confined for one night in the guard house, and the next day the men were properly punished and the women *had* their hair cropped, received ten light blows *on their backs, over their clothes*, and were drummed out of the camp. The remedy has been effectual. This description of women and thieves have been rather scarce about the post since.

The Apaches have been plundering on the Rio Abajo, more or less, all the winter. Capt. Steele, from Fort Conrad, lately pursued a party, killed and wounded several of their number, and retook the stock which the Indians were driving off. It is supposed that this may lead to some trouble with the red skins.

Our Customers in America.

The men who talk so lightly of having a brush with the Americans—who, having no real ground for a quarrel with brother Jonathan, would go in search of one to Cuba, Honduras, or Mexico—should turn for a moment to the trade reports between our two countries. Our titled old ladies who abhor equality—our cider cellar heroes of the true blue in search of pay and plunder—our parvenues, disgusted at the freedom of American manners—speak of a war against the stars and stripes, as a holiday affair, which would gratify their spite and afford a pleasant agitation to their nerves. Do these light-headed people know how many persons in this country absolutely depend on the Yankees for a living? Do they know that with all the manufacturing industry of the United States that we export to that country goods to the value of nearly fifteen millions a year? How significant, too, is the way in which the increase has gone on from time to time.

In 1842, before we had free trade, our exports only amounted to three and a half millions. In 1847, with free trade, they arose to ten millions. They have gone forward every year increasing. Last year they reached nearly fifteen millions. This is a fact for sober, sensible men to ponder. When the United States were colonies of Great Britain, our whole exports to every part of the world were under fifteen millions. With freedom, those colonies have become not only our best customers, but they have acquired a power to consume our goods equal to that of the entire earth, at their point of political departure. This is one of the most useful lessons in all history. How sacred is the duty which devolves on statesmen and public writers, to say and do everything in their power which shall have a tendency to draw together, in an ever-nearing bond of brotherhood, these two allied nations. The men who chatter jauntily over their port and walnuts about a war with the United States, are less than insane.

[Floyd's London Newspaper.

A NEW-PAPER SUSPENSION.—The Western Virginian published at Charleston, Kanawha, puts forth a long editoral to its readers in its last number, in the course of which it announces that that paper is suspended until its subscribers "define their position"—i. e. until they pay up. If they pay up it will be resumed—if not, the editor declares that he has neither money nor pratriotism enough to enable him to

Church Choirs.

The editor of the Knickerbocker, in reviewing a book entitled "The Rector of St. Bardolph's," gives the following quotation from the book. It strikes us as being so truthful, and so good, that we cannot refrain giving it to our readers. They will all read and appreciate the article.

"When you heard the brass rings rattle over the head to which the red curtain was attached, letting up the choristers in the seclusion of their pulpit loft, then you might know that some grand exploits of vocalism were to come off The organ, who had been despatched in good season to the sacristy," to obtain from the Rector the number of psalm and hymn, having returned with a little slip of paper on which they were indicated in pencil, a great whispering and consultation having taken place, which resulted in the selection of tunes. Tobingen placed the music book on the rack, and the bellows of the little big organ were put in play.

Never was a more brilliant sparkle and scintillation elicited from the windy bellows of a blacksmith's forge. The head and shoulders of the organist swayed up and down like those of a Chinese catalogue of the narcotic drug, in the accompaniment of the improvisation upon the keys, which made the whole congregation involuntarily twist their necks to look aloft, and at last, with a full choral blast from the tenor, bass and treble, the magical effect was complete. There were no doubt many present who came expressly to hear the music, and the knowledge of this fact inspired the artists with a desire to do themselves justice. It is true some of the people did not like the concatenation of sounds. These, however, were considered behind the age, and the opinion of such worthy as of small respect as the onward "march of improvement." They were swept away in their slender opposition by the tide of public opinion, if not their deaf ears were becoming sealed to such an annoyance. It was to the surprise of the Rector that the choir one day struck upon the Te Deum, which he had been accustomed to read, and through various turns, and windings they discoursed upon it for a full half hour.

It was, however, the last time that they so distinguished themselves before the musical world. There was no piece of cathedral composition which the choir at St. Bardolph's did not consider themselves competent to perform, and had they been allowed their own way, would have sung the sermon, and made more out of the Amen than any other part.—Mr. Hivox had indeed composed something original out of the theme of an awmen, full fifteen minutes long, and we are sure that when it was finished, no lover of sound judgment but would have instinctively ejaculated, with his whole heart, Awmen!—at the triumph of all the voices was in some of the fine tunes in which they emulated to interrupt and outstrip each other, as in the one hundred and thirty-third psalm:

True love is like that precious oil
Which, poured on Aaron's head,
Ran down his beard and o'er his robes
Its costly moisture shed."

In the prodigious effort of this performance the unsplitting combination of the several voices hardly bore a resemblance to that city current poured on Aaron's head, and which

"Ran down his beard and o'er his head—
Ran down his beard——
——— his robes
And o'er his robes ——
Ran down his beard—ran down his
——— o'er his robes—
His robes, his robes ran down his beard
Ran down his ——
——— o'er his robes
Ran down his beard
——— h-i-s b-e-a-r-d
Its costly moist———
Ran down his beard———
——ure—beard—his—beard—his—shed
ran down his beard—his—down
his robes—its costly moist—his beard
ure shed—his—cost—his robes—his robes—
are shed
I-t-s c-o-s-t-l-i-e mois-ture———shed."

It was this very composition, similarly performed, that the late Bishop Seabury, on one of his visitations, was asked his opinion, and his reply was, that he had paid no attention to the music, but that his sympathies were so much excited for poor Aaron that he was afraid that he would not have a hair left.

Death of Marshal Haynau.

The Franklin brings intelligence of the death, at Vienna, on the 14th of March, of Baron Haynau, the notorious Austrian commander in Hungary during the late war. Haynau was born in 1786 at Cassel, and is said to have been a natural son of the Duke of Hesse Cassel, by a goldsmith's daughter. He was brought up a soldier, but was not distinguished, during the greater part of his life, for anything except the eccentricities, which at times amounted to an appearance of insanity. In the revolutionary disturbances of 1848, he was considered a fit instrument for the execution of the coerceive designs of Austria, and his first service, at the storming of Brescia, was so satisfactory that he was appointed, in May, 1849, to command the force then acting against the Hungarians. His military movements were successful, and his victory at Temeswar, followed by the surrender of Gorgey, led to the termination of the war. His subsequent cruelties to the Hungarians, and his barbarous treatment of helpless women, are matters of recent history that it would be painful to rehearse now. They have made his name execrated wherever freedom is known; they were the cause of his ignominious expulsion from England, and they can never be so far forgotten as to entitle him to a decent position in the honest history. Since his removal from the command in Hungary, he has been a despised and unhappy man, and he must have anticipated death as a happy release from the reproaches of his own conscience and the scorn of the human race.

The Drama in France.—Among the last acts of Lamartine Faucher as Minister of the President of the French Republic, was the institution of certain prizes for the encouragement of a more moral dramatic literature than any stage has yet been blessed with in modern times. The first article of his ordinance offers a prize of 5000 francs for a dramatic work in four or five acts; in verse or prose, represented with success at the Theater Francais, and which shall be judged to have best satisfied all the desirable conditions of a moral purpose and brilliant execution. Other articles followed offering other prizes to the number of half a dozen or more. The object of all was in one respect identical, namely; to obtain that number of acting plays in the different departments of the drama, which should have a moralizing effect.

Vegetables for the London Market.—The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, in a late letter says:

"The extent of the gardens round London, required to supply the two millions and a quarter of eaters there, will be hardly credited. Within a radius of fifteen miles of London there are two hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of market gardeners, all laboring for the London market. Ten thousand loads of turnips, 100,000 sacks of peas, 20,000,000 heads of celery, 40,000,000 cabbages, and 1,000 tons of water cresses are said to be sold annually in Covent Garden market alone, to say nothing of the potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, herbs of all kinds, &c., which sold in immense quantities."

Plenty of Ice.—The Boston *Bee* gives the following assurance of an abundance of the cool luxury in that vicinity:

"There is no fear that ice will not be plenty in this vicinity next season. It is estimated that within an area of ten miles of Boston there are not less than a half million tons of the cool article, and of superb quality."

New Marriage Trap.—The British Government is trying to hire the convicts at Van Dieman's Land to get married, by promising them freedom, as a reward for their hardihood in undertaking that hazardous enterprise. It is said that all the old maids and bachelors on the island are embracing the opportunity to change their condition, by marrying handsome young thieves and vagabonds of either sex. Some of the cunning rogues, however, will not swallow the matrimonial hook even when it is baited with such a sweet morsel as liberty. A similar government policy was adopted once before in England. When a man was convicted of certain offences and sentenced to be hung at Tyburn, if any lady could be found willing to espouse him under the gallows, he was forthwith pardoned and set at liberty; the marriage being considered punishment enough. On one occasion, when Jack Ketch was about to perform his office on a certain criminal, a lady stepped forth from the crowd and offered to take him for better or worse. The poor fellow looked at her, then at the cord, hesitated for a moment, and finally expressed his determination in the following distitch:—

"Long nose, sharp chin;
Tie the rope, hangman!"

"A Lesson in Time."

A lesson in time [illegible]
A lesson worth [illegible]
Is this—"I take no [illegible]
Save when the sun is shining."
Those motto words a dial bear,
And wisdom never teaches
To human heart a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget all pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart,
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their bitter—
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But we would teach our hearts to deem
The sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
And boding phantoms scorning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless its Gracious Giver.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The Bachelor's Bridal.

Not a laugh was heard, nor a joyous note,
For our friend to the bridal we hurried,
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot,
At the bachelor just to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning,
And we sighed as we stood by the lamp's dim light
To think that he was no more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the girls as we found him,
Should here by the altar, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Though we heartily ate of the cake,
Then escorted him home from that scene of dread,
And thought how awfully he'll shake!

We thought as we hollowed his lowly bed,
Of the birch, the beech, and the willow,
How the shovel and broomstick would break o'er his head,
And the tears he would shed on his pillow.

Says he, "They will talk of their friend who has gone,
And every Old Bach will upbraid me,
But nothing I'll reck if they'll let me sleep on,
'Neath the coverlet, just as they've laid me."

But half of our heavy task was done,
'Ere the clock tolled the hour for the other;
And we left, with the hope that the fate he had won,
Would never be won by another.

Slowly and sadly we marched down
From the top of the uppermost story,
And we never have heard from, or seen the poor man,
Whom we left not alone, in his glory.

From Fraser's Magazine.

Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun was a man of remarkable formation, physical as well as psychological, and exercised an influence on the southern portion of the Union which will long outlive even the youngest disciple of his school. Tall, thin, with sunken cheeks and rigid lips, his long grizzled hair thrown in confusion off his square forehead over the back of his head, he attracted the attention of the visitor at once by the nervous energy with which he noticed every proceeding of the Senate, and by the brilliancy of an eye which seemed to have drank up the vitality from the rest of his attenuated frame. When he rose to speak, the Senate was silent. The little noise of business which sometimes rustles the quiet even of that staid body was hushed, and senators sat waiting the words of the southern oracle. Never was a Delphic priest more of oracular. His jagged sentiments were short, concise, almost mysterious in their solidity.—As he warmed with his subject, his thin sombre clad frame rose to its utmost height; and, with an eye fired to intensest heat, but fixed ever on one spot on the floor of the chamber, and with a hand nervously jerking in unison with his speech from an elbow pinned to his body, the champion of the divine right of slavery piled syllogism on syllogism with a rapidity that set at defiance the capacities of even the most practised listener, and sat down at the close, leaving his audience bewildered by the subtlety of his metaphysics, and overwhelmed by the force of his logic. In his social intercourse this remarkable man was one of the most fascinating persons we have ever met. Easy, fluent in conversation, wonderfully intelligent and enchanting on any subject touched, considerate towards others, kind and attentive towards young men, he exercised a personal influence such as, we have been told, no other man enjoyed in America, except his great rival, Mr. Clay.

A Venerable Indian Chief.—John Skin O'Brien, an Indian Chief, who will be 100 years of age on Sunday next, visited the House of Industry in Philadelphia on the 25th instant, with his wife and five of his youngest children. He was born in Massachusetts, in the Oneida tribe of Indians. His mother was the daughter of a chief of the tribe, his father an Irishman. At the age of 12 years he was sent to Europe to be educated as a physician, where he remained until 22 years of age. He was in Paris when Lafayette was preparing to join in the revolution, and there formed the determination to return and engage in its struggles. He joined the Eastern division of the army under General Washington, and acted as Surgeon's mate under Dr. Comstock. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of that eventful period; received two wounds from balls and one from a bayonet in the chest. In the war of 1812 he again joined the army; commanded a company of Sharpshooters under Wilks, Pike, and Brown. He is the father of 31 children, all living, he having his third wife. His intellect is good and unimpaired, stands over six feet in height, and very athletic. His face is handsome, and covered with a venerable beard.

Light for the Lantern.—*Perfectly Satisfactory.*—The Rev. Mr. Hanson assures us that when he said that King Eleazer Williams, the great French Jack Lawphin, looked *every inch a king* he meant he was a jo*king*.

Positively Horrible. Gravel eyed old Lady reading newspaper. "We have no mail south of Richmond." "What! no *male* south of Richmond! Why I declare the population must be all *wimmen* then—dear, dear, how *do* they manage when they move in May, without the 'men critters' to help 'em?"

The greatest Living Potentate is, we are happy to inform our readers, King *Coal*, for what should we be without him, in this age of railways and steamers?

The Latter-Day Saints.—On the 19th there arrived at St. Louis, via New Orleans, three hundred and thirty persons, Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake, chiefly from England. The St. Louis Republican learns from Mr. Weelock, late presiding elder of the church in that city, and just returned from England, that there are six more ships on the way, chiefly freighted with members of this church and their families. He estimates the number expected by those ships at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. He is advised of the arrival of a ship at the Balize with about three hundred persons from Denmark. Arrangements are making for the transportation from Europe next year, of about ten thousand. The growth of this body is one of the most singular novelties of the day.

White Hair Dye Wanted.

The old fogies are in the ascendant at Washington. White beards and bald heads have it all their own way. A full head of hair—black, brown, or red—is said to be considered *prima facie* evidence of the incapacity of the person for a fat office. He is too young. Therefore, the candidates of Young America are very desirous of obtaining a white hair dye, which will change, over night, the most raven black locks to a hue as white as the driven snow; or—

"Leave no hair on the top of the head,
The place where the hair ought to grow."

Powder and pomatum won't do for the approaching hot weather. Young America wants a white hair dye. Apply at all the hotels at Washington.

N. Y. Herald.

Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Lewis county, Ky., was shot dead a few days ago by a man named Tyler.

[illegible] Hall, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in flacons at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. S. & J. E. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Wm. H. Thumlert, a respectable citizen of Baltimore, says that STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT entirely cured him of a threatened Consumption of six months standing. He has since recommended it to many others, and it has in every instance done all that could be expected from medicine.—It is used by many of the most experienced Physicians. If you have a Cough try it! See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED,

Near Lisbon, Sampson county, by the Rev. Lave Culbreth, on the 24th ult., Mr. Edward Owens, to Miss Electa Spearman, daughter of Mr John H. Spearman, all of Sampson co.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, 21 inst., at her residence, (Oak Forest) New Hanover county, Mary Murphy, relict of Robert Murphy, aged 75 years, 8 months and 22 days, in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality. Faith, growing, living faith, the precious gift of God, shown brightly in her Christian character, and abounding charity dwelt in her soul. She is gone to her rest. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Let others portray her virtues. Com.

In Lowndes county, Mississippi, near West Point, on the 22d of February, 1853, Eliza Cornelia Kornegay, daughter of George and Hester Simmins, and wife of Dudley Kornegay, of North Carolina, aged twenty years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 2—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McKoy.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

3—Schr. Balance, Mathis, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze

Schr. F. J. Bognard, Adams, from New York, to Geo. Harriss: with mdze.

Schr Julia, VanGilder, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Coffin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze

Schr. Cherokee, Gandy, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Maria L. Davis, Davis, from New York to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Zenith, Toler, from Plymouth, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Brig Florence, Hopkins, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley; with mdze.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Matanzas, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses. Sailed on 26th ult., in company with Barques P. Pendleton, Pendleton, for Cowes and a market; Cuba, Branscom, and Clara Ellen, Stover, for New York; Corinthian, Randall, and Emma F. Chase, Chase, and Brig Catharine Nichols, Nichols, for Portland, Me. *Left at Matanzas*—Barque Wm. Larraby, Gilkey; Brigs Isola, Park; and Keoka, Carver, discharging

4—Brig Marcus, Pierce, from Philadelphia, to Nelson & Keith; with mdze.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, from Charleston, with 49 passengers.

April 4—Schr. Matilda, Eaton, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.: with 30 passengers.

Schr. Sarah Moore, Black, from Charleston, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Br. Schr Glasglow, ——, from Inagua, to Miles Costin; with salt.

5—Steamer Henrietta, Perry, from Elizabethtown, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, fm Charleston, with 72 passengers.

April 5—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

Schr. Messenger, Sparrow, from Baracoa, (Cuba,) to Miles Costin. The M. was bound from Baracoa for New York laden with fruit, and on the 1st instant sprung aleak (leaking at the rate of 3,500 strokes an hour) and had to put into this port. She will discharge cargo and undergo repairs.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKoy.

6—Schr. New York Packet, ——, from Boston, in ballast, to Peirce & Dudley.

6—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

April 6—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, from Charleston, with 102 passengers.

CLEARED.

April 2—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Sea Belle, Hines, for Havana, by Neilson & Keith; with 102,000 feet lumber.

3—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.

4—Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

U. S. M. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

5—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Barque John A. Taylor, Lowd, for Havana, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

April 6—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 52 passengers.

6—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with two boats in tow

Schr. Triumph, Mason, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 511½ bush. pea nuts, 27 bales cotton, 121 bbls. rosin, 97,021 feet lumber.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 135,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Henrietta, Perry, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

April 6—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 984 bbls. rosin, 382 do. spirits turpentine, 17 bales cotton, 12 do. sheeting, 7 do. waste, 2 do wool, 40 bundles paper, 66 bush. flaxseed, 3 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

7—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Br. Brig Clarence, Conyiers, for Turks Island, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, for Matanzas, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, for Charleston, with 59 passengers.

Men.—We learn from Capt. Park, of Brig Delmont Locke, that the Schr. Friend, of Washington, N. C. laden with lumber and shingles, water-logged and abandoned, was picked up in lat 32 73, by Capt Whiting, and towed into Matanzas about 20th March. The captain and crew of the Friend were picked up by Barque Pancheta, and arrived at Cardenas on the 22d ult., all well.

THEATRE.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

On her returning to the North, will give TWO DRESS AND COSTUME CONCERTS, on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, April 8th and 9th, assisted by Signor SEVERO STEINI, the eminent Basso Profundo, and Mr. BOCHSA, Director and Manager.

Positively the last appearance of the party in this City.
A different Programme on each evening
The fine toned Piano kindly loaned by Mr. Ball.
Acting Manager.....Mr. SHAW.
☞ Tickets $1 each, at the Book Stores, Hotels, and at the Hall.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
April 2d, 1853.—[178-tf] Com. and Her. copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a certain Note of hand for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, dated about the 5th of April, 1850, purporting to have been made by the subscribers, and payable to George Blizard. Said note having been obtained under false pretenses, payment will be resisted.

JOHN F. HERRING,
SILVANUS F. WILSON.

New Hanover Co., March 23d, 1853. 31-2t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for No. 1 BOYS, from 18 to 21 years of age. Can be found at the Carolina Hotel.

April 8, 1853.—[31-2t*] O. B. COX.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next annual meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

April 8, 1853. [31-4tm]—D from 10th inst.

NOTICE.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of April next.

JAMES G. SWANN, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

March 31st, 1853.—[[illegible]] Com. & Her. copy 4m

NAVAL STORES

Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.

Yellow Dip,	$ 00	a	3 50
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	4 00
Hard,	1 65	a	1 70
Tar,	0 00	a	1 85
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 60
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	1 00
Spts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	50
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22

OIL, per gallon.

Sperm,	1 15	a	1 65
Linseed,	85	a	95
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50

PEAS, per bushel.

Ground,	00	a	90
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 85

PORK, per barrel.

Mess,	18 00	a	19 00
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00

POTATOES.

Irish, bbl.	1 00	a	2 00
Sweet, bush.	70	a	75

POULTRY

Chickens, live,	20	a	30
Do. dead,	20	a	30
Turkeys, live,	0 75	a	1 25
Do. dead	lb 12½	a	15

RICE, per 100 lbs.

Clean, nom.	0 00	a	4 00
Rough, bush.,	0 00	a	1 00

SALT, per bushel.

Alum,	00	a	22½
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	0 00

SOAP, per lb., 5 a 7½

SHINGLES, per M.

Common,	0 00	a	2 50
Contract,	3 50	a	5 00

STEEL, per lb.

German,	16	a	28
Best Cast,	22	a	28
Blister,	7	a	8

STAVES, per M.

W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	0 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	a	10 25
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00

SUGAR, per pound.

New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico,	6½	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8
Loaf,	9	a	10½

TIMBER, per M.

Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	a	10 00
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	6 25
Do inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00

TALLOW.

Per pound,	7	a	8

WINES, per gallon.

Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 40	a	$ 45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	70	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	20
Cotton, per bale	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	6 00	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.			18

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	45		50
Spirits Turpntine, do.	65	a	75
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	10 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	½ per ct. prem.
New York,	¼ " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	½ " "	Charleston,	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7TH, 1853.

Bacon.—We have no receipts to note this week; small sales of N. C. make have been made from store at 10½ @ 11 cents for hog round, and 12 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb. for hams. The stock is fair, and demand moderate. Stock of Western full, and sales from store dull at 8½ @ 9½ cents for shoulders, and 10 @ 11 cents ℔ lb. for sides, as to quantity and quality.

Beef Cattle.—Stock in butchers' hands fair, and sufficient for demand. Small drove from Wilkes county sold on Tuesday last at about 8¼ cents ℔ lb.

Corn.—The receipts since Thursday last reached some 5,450 bushels, and sales as follows: 1,000 bushels on Friday on private terms; 1,500 do. on Saturday at 52 cents; and 2,950 do. extra white on Tuesday at 60 cent ℔ bushel. The market is overstocked and there is now no demand. Meal.—Small sales from store at 70 cents ℔ bushel.

Flour.—The stock of all Northern brands is fair, and fully sufficient for demand. The stock of Fayetteville brands has been considerably reduced, and we note an advance of 10 @ 12½ cents on former quotations. See table.

Hay.—Small receipts this week. Sales on Thursday last, at auction, of 30 bales New York make at 85 cents to $1 05; and 100 do. do. do. on Monday, at extremes ranging from 95 cents to $1 05 ℔ 100 lbs. The stock in store is fair, and demand moderate.

Lard.—We have no change to note in this market. See table for store rates, as to quantity and quality.

Lime.—800 casks received from Camden, sold on Thursday last, on private terms. (supposed $1 25 per cask.)

Molasses.—Cargo of 230 hhds. received from Matanzas since last review—held at 20 cents. Sales of former arrivals at 19 cents ℔ gallon, 90 days.

Naval Stores.—The Turpentine market has ruled unsteady during the week ending to-day, and the article has declined a shade on last Thursday's quotations. The receipts have been light, and confined principally to the hard article. A lot of 27 bbls. new virgin sold on yesterday to a country distiller at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. The sales of the week reach 1,780 bbls., as follows:

			Soft.		Hard.
Friday	260	"	$3 60	1 90 a	2 00
Saturday	200	"	3 60		1 95
Monday	730	"	3 50 a 3 60	1 75 a	1 90
Tuesday	123	"			1 80
Wednesday	27	" virgin	4 00		
Thursday	440	"		1 65 a	1 70

The market this morning is depressed, and there is little or no demand; prices have a downward tendency.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales were made after closing enquiries on Thursday last of 160 bbls. at 50 cents per gallon, and 200 do. on private terms, supposed at a less price; on Monday 100 do. on private terms; and we learn that more parcels have also been sold during the week. The market is dull and there is no enquiry for the article. Holders are willing to operate at 50 cents, but there are no buyers in market at this quotation; stock fair.

Rosin.—Sale on Friday last of 1200 bbls. Common at $1 ℔ bbl.; holders firm but nothing doing in consequence of the high rates of freight. Tar.—Some 12 @ 1400 bbls. changed hands since Thursday at $1 85 per bbl.; market firm, and moderate demand.

Pork.—No change to note in Northern Mess. Stock fair.

Potatoes.—The stock of Irish Potatoes is very heavy, and sales from store at prices ranging from $1 to $2 ℔ bbl.

Poultry.—The market is very poorly supplied. See table for prices.

Rice.—Clean sells from store at quotations. No sales of rough.

Shingles and Staves.—No receipts or sales that we can hear of.

Salt.—We note the receipt last Friday, to order, of 1200 sacks; no sales. A cargo of 2400 bushels alum sold at auction, on Wednesday, at 22½ cents ℔ bushel, 90 days.

Timber.—But little has been done in Timber the past week, and market dull. Some 12 @ 15 rafts changed hands at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

Freights.—To New York have declined a shade on naval stores and cotton. See table for last rates paid. There is a sufficient quantity of produce but shippers are waiting a further decline. Vessels plenty.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 4.—Bacon 10 @ 11 cents; Coffee—Rio 11 @ 11¼. St. Domingo 9 @ 10 c.; Cotton 8½@8¾; Feathers 35@37c.; Flour $4@4 60; Corn 60@65; Wheat 75@80; Oats 40@45; Peas 65@70; Rye 65@70; Lard 11@13; Molasses—Cuba 24@27c. ℔ gal.; Salt—Liverpool sack $1 75, alum ℔ bush. 40; Flaxseed $1 10@1 15; Apple Brandy 55@60; Tallow 7@8c.; Wool 22@27c.

Bacon—Prices steady, but little offering. Cotton.—Prices steady; but little variation. A lot of 84 bales sold at 9¾.—Corn is in demand, price firm. Flour—No change.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Cotton.—The market was rather quiet to-day, the sales having been limited to 285 bales, [illegible] at 9@9¾.

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Thursday	440	"		1 65 a	1 70

The market this morning is depressed, and there is little or no demand; prices have a downward tendency.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales were made after closing enquiries on Thursday last of 160 bbls. at 50 cents per gallon, and 200 do. on private terms, supposed at a less price; on Monday 100 do. on private terms; and we learn that more parcels have also been sold during the week. The market is dull and there is no enquiry for the article. Holders are willing to operate at 50 cents, but there are no buyers in market at this quotation; stock fair.

Rosin.—Sale on Friday last of 1200 bbls. Common at $1 ℔ bbl.; holders firm but nothing doing in consequence of the high rates of freight. Tar.—Some 12 @ 1400 bbls. changed hands since Thursday at $1 85 per bbl.; market firm, and moderate demand.

Pork.—No change to note in Northern Mess. Stock fair.

Potatoes.—The stock of Irish Potatoes is very heavy, and sales from store at prices ranging from $1 to $2 ℔ bbl.

Poultry.—The market is very poorly supplied. See table for prices.

Rice.—Clean sells from store at quotations. No sales of rough.

Shingles and Staves.—No receipts or sales that we can hear of.

Salt.—We note the receipt last Friday, to order, of 1200 sacks; no sales. A cargo of 2400 bushels alum sold at auction, on Wednesday, at 22½ cents ℔ bushel, 90 days.

Timber.—But little has been done in Timber the past week, and market dull. Some 12 @ 15 rafts changed hands at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

Freights.—To New York have declined a shade on naval stores and cotton. See table for last rates paid. There is a sufficient quant

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

From the Washington Union.

Death of Mrs. Fillmore.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this excellent lady—the wife of ex-President Fillmore. Mrs. Fillmore had been suffering from an affection of the lungs for several weeks past, but her condition had not, we believe, been regarded as critical till a short time before her death, which took place yesterday morning. This melancholy event, while awakening the sympathy of the whole country in the affliction of ex-President Fillmore and his bereaved family, will also be received with deep sensibility by a large circle of friends who have witnessed Mrs. Fillmore's benevolence of character and unassuming urbanity of manner in the high social station which she so lately occupied.

Immediately upon receiving the intelligence of the sad event, President Pierce addressed to Mr. Fillmore the following letter of condolence:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurances of my earnest condolence in this great bereavement.

Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

I am, with great consideration, your friend.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Washington, D. C.

We learn also that the President yesterday directed his private secretary to communicate unofficially the melancholy intelligence to the Senate, and to inform that body that he should in consequence have no further communication to make to them during the day. Before this message of the President reached the Senate, however, Mr. Seward, the senior senator from New York, had already announced the afflictive event, and the Senate had thereupon adjourned in token of its respect and sympathy.

"All Fool's Day."

The 1st of April should, beyond all question, be a highly popular anniversary, since common consent has dedicated, devoted and set it apart for the express use and behoof of a large, influential and increasing class of the community—here and elsewhere,—a class which is destined never to be properly enumerated or duly appreciated, since natural modesty prompts each person to omit his own name from the census thereof.

This idea of appropriating one whole day for the express purposes of folly is something akin to the German custom of concentrating the coughing, sneezing, etc, of a whole congregation into certain allotted stops in the services, when the preacher sets the example by drawing forth his handkerchief and blowing his nose, the whole congregation following suit. The custom is founded upon philosophical considerations.

Most respected and respectable patron Saints of this most sunshiny day—we would offer you our very profound obeisances if we could only find you or any of you, but of course none of you read the "Journal." The perusal of that most sage and erudite periodical places the peruser instantly beyond the pale of your ancient and honorable fraternity, and affords such conclusive evidence of good taste and discrimination, as forever after to ignore any claims that might be set up for admission. We can only say to our readers "keep cool"—be not frightened by the deterioration of your raiment, for verily rents will be discovered in your coat and "bloomers" by observing friends, and unexpected streaks of black will decorate your countenance, and sundry other serious and portentous things will occur; and you will be demonstrated April Fool, by small boys, with thumb on nose, & fingers expanded; for all which and much more you must not lose your temper, neither permit your spirit to be perturbed, since there is no profit to be realized thereby, neither is there any money to be made.

MORE OF THE MAILS.—We hear every day of money being lost chiefly on the various routes between the East and the central and Western portions of the State. The Hillsboro' Recorder of the 31st ult says that a "daring case of robbery of the mail occurred last week somewhere between Chapel Hill and Salem. On Friday morning, a bundle of papers was found in a fish trap in New Hope creek, near the Chapel Hill road, which was found to contain nine or ten letters, addressed to various individuals, with the post bills and the envelopes in which they had been enclosed. The letters had been broken open, and after having been rifled of all that was valuable, were thrown into the creek. The date of one of the post bills and the finding of the bundle, renders it certain that the robbery was committed on the trip down on Thursday, and this circumstance, it is hoped, will lead to the detection of the robber."

CANING AN EDITOR.—On Tuesday last the Democrats of Norfolk presented to Mr. Sawyer, of the Argus, a handsome gold-headed ebony cane, in token, as the inscription upon it says, of his "services in the campaign of 1852." Sawyer bore the application of the cane with a great deal of patience and christian fortitude.

☞The steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on the 31st ult., with dates to the 19th. We find little of interest in her political news. In the British Parliament, Lord John Russell referred to Austrian proceedings towards Sardinian subjects in consequence of the Milan insurrection. The Sardinian Government had requested British interference against the sequestration, and the latter had, in consequence, addressed a strong letter to Vienna upon the subject. France was quiet. The Pope's presence at the Coronation was considered uncertain.—The Budget for 1854 estimates the surplus for that year at nine millions of francs, equivalent to about seventeen hundred thousand dollars.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, state that arrangements were in progress for peace between the British and Kaffirs. The steamer Mississippi sailed thence on the 2d February for Japan.

U. S. FUNDS.—From the Treasurer's statement, we learn that the net amount in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 28th ult., was $18,054,297 90, of which there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., $11,679 40.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art, for April, is at hand, containing 31 engravings and 73 pages of letter-press. Published monthly, by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce Street, New York, at 25 cents per No.; $3 per annum, or $1 50 for six months.

Health of Hon. W. R. King.

We learn from a gentleman who came as passenger yesterday in the schooner Midas from Havana (says the New Orleans Delta of March 23) that he visited Mr. King on the 13th inst., in company with our consul, Judge Sharkey, and found his health very much improved. Mr. King's friends felt great confidence that his health would be entirely restored in a very short time.

DEATH OF DR. DUNCAN.—CINCINNATI, March 24.—Dr. Duncan, injured yesterday by being run over by a wagon, died last night. It is thought that he fell from the wagon in a fit of apoplexy, as his wounds were not such as to cause death.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to 2d Feb., state that the civil war was still raging; an attack on the city was expected. Gore, the British Charge had been expelled. The British Minister at Rio Janeiro is dead.

New Silver ... (for on this ... York Hotel:

... THE UNITED ... PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 18...

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to state (in the director's absence) that under the new silver coinage law, the mint is not permitted to receive silver on deposit by individuals for recoinage, but must purchase the silver and re-coin it for the United States, to be sold for gold to applicants.

In the absence of definite instructions from Washington, (now daily expected,) I am unable to say when we shall commence purchasing silver, and at what price. This information will probably be made public within a few days.

Very truly your ob't serv't.

ROBERT PATTERSON, for Directors.

Humboldt.

It is now several years since we had the pleasure of meeting this illustrious man. This was in the Cafe Procope, Paris, where he was in the habit of breakfasting during a visit to the French capital in the winter of 1847 8. Our reminiscences of his personal appearance have been forcibly awakened by the following accurate description of the great philosopher.

N. Y. Illustrated News.

"Humboldt," says his last biographer, "now lives wherever his friend (the present King of Prussia) lives. There are apartments for him in Berlin, Potsdam, in all the royal palaces, and not a day passes that he does not see the King. In spite of his eighty-one years, he works unweariedly in those hours not occupied at the court; he is active and punctual in his immense correspondence, and answers every letter of the humblest scholar with the most amiable affability. The inhabitants of Berlin and Potsdam know him personally, and show him as much honor as they show the King. With a slow but firm step, a thoughtful head, rather bent forward, whose features are benevolent, with a dignified expression of calmness, either looking down or politely responding to the greetings of the passers-by, with kindness and without pride; in a simple dress, frequently holding a pamphlet in his hand, resting on his back; so he wanders through the streets of Berlin and Potsdam, alone and unostentatiously—a noble *picture of a blade of wheat* bending beneath the weight of its *numerous rich golden* ears. Wherever he appears, he is received by tokens of universal esteem, the passers-by timidly step aside, for fear of disturbing him in his thoughts; even the working man looks respectfully after him, and says to his neighbor, 'There goes Humboldt!' And whosoever has had the happiness of conversing with him never forgets the force of his lucid, simple, natural, and unaffected conversation; for, in everything he says, depth and learning, clearness, and unbounded knowledge are revealed, without any of the pride of learning, the stiff pedantry and preciseness of many German men of science. Humboldt has evidently been educated in the highest society; his manner is dignified, open, unaffected, and frank; he has lived with all nations, and adopted and united in himself the advantages of all."

A most extraordinary circumstance took place a short time ago, in the way of trading in human flesh by parties in Canada. A man named Smith, residing in the township of Trafalgar, entered into a speculation of this nature with two young negroes. The agreement was that they should go South; that Smith should dispose of his partners in the speculation in the slave market; they relying on the ability to escape from the servitude into which they were to allow themselves to be fraudulently sold; after which the booty was to be the common plunder of the three strange conspirators. This arrangement was no sham: for the journey was undertaken and the sale was actually made; but the escape has to be heard of. Probably the acting partner, who has returned to Canada, with the cash in his hand, is not anxious to see the arrival of the two missing claimants to share in the ill acquired booty; but the mother of the lads, who are brothers, is greatly concerned about her sons, and refuses to be comforted, believing they are not. A kindred case of baser hue has come to light. A free negro recently came here to take a wife of his own color. The girl's father was reputed to possess, and does possess, considerable property. He gave the daughter in marriage, but, like a prudent man, kept his cash. This did not suit the matrimonial speculator—for such the fellow proved he—and he resolved to make something out of the match. Will it be believed, he took his bride to the slave shambles, sold her, and, putting the proceeds in his pocket, went along his scoundrel way. The father has left this city in seach of a daughter whom he regards of inestimable value.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY.—The whole English Army proper amounts to 130,000 men. Of these 30,000 are in India, necessarily employed, 40,000 in Malta, the Ionian Isles, Canada and other colonies; the remaining 35,000 are at home, but much scattered in various fortresses of England, Ireland and Stotland.—The British artillery amounts to about 20,000 men only; and 120 guns well horsed and mounted. In addition to the regular army a peace establishment, as it is called, or milita system, has lately gone into operation, 30,000 men were, in conformity with this system, armed and disciplined in twenty-one days the last year.—Adding these troops, if such they can be called, the whole home effective force of Great Britain at the present time, is 75,000 men. According to the militia system, 55,000 more of disciplined troops will be added the coming year. The naval force of Great Britain amounts to 40,000 men and 540 vessels; of these 150 are steamers and 60 ships of the line. Some additions are to be made the coming year, both in men and steamers.

The commercial intercourse of the country with the Pacific is growing rapidly. It is said that there are twenty five to thirty vessels in the port of New York up for California alone, embracing a large number of the most splendidly built clipper ships. There are also eight fine vessels up for Australia, and all fitting at satisfactory rates. Those loading for California are taking in valuable cargoes, consisting chiefly of flour, lumber, provisions, machinery, and assorted goods.—To Australia, the chief articles consist of flour, lumber, tobacco, rice, spirits, and assorted merchandise, suitable for that distant market.

A capital letter from Paris, showing the numerous claims which have been made to Dauphinhood, with reference to the Eleazar Williams pretence, contains the following paragraph:—"They" (the *quasi* Dauphins, Hervagault, Naundorf, Richemont, Breman,) "all have one common feature in their cases, namely, the Bourbon nose, which certainly is a strong feature and a royal one. I say a royal one, for while these pretenders to royalty all stand on their noses. I have observed that our republican candidates for Congress or other high places are fond of representing themselves as standing on their own bottoms—an equally incredible feat in the physical sense, but happily symbolizing the superiority in breadth of base of republican over royal institutions."

DAVID CROCKET.—An anecdote is related of this remarkable man which does him infinitely more honor than any office he ever held. Before he was a candidate for Congress, or expected to be, there was a season of scarcity in the Western District, where he lived. He went up the Mississippi, and bought a flat-load of corn, and took it to what he called "his old stamping ground." When a man came to him to buy corn, the question he asked was, "have you got the money to pay for it?" If the answer was in the affirmative, Davy's reply was, "Then you can't have a kernel. I brought it here to sell to people who have *no* money." It was the foundation of his popularity.

WILD CAT MONEY.—An Indiana paper thus describes a bill of the Wild Cat currency in that State:

"The vignette is a nigger shearing a hog, supposed to be squealing. The president of the bank stands near, assisting to hold the hog. The *dear people* may be discovered a good ways *behind*.—Thunder and lightening in the foreground. The picture of a seedy individual, "secured by stock," through which his feet run, adorns one corner.

"A man with a very blank countenance, supposed to be the auditor of State, and being rode upon a rail by a couple of Wall street sharpers, is seen in another corner. The phiz of Governor Wright, thunder gathering on his brow, and lightning flashing from his eye, adorns the centre of the bill. On one side of the Governor is a hawk, on the other side a buzzard. He holds in one hand the scales of justice, one side of which is evidently very light; the other is holding a document, his last raessage, from which he appears to be reading to a crowd of disconsolate individuals below, who refuse to be comforted."

If you are disquieted at anything, you should consider with yourself is the thing of that worth that for it I should so disturb myself and lose my peace and tranquility?

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that short sentence. Ah, ha, now, you have a knowing way about you, as if you were really in earnest to hear something about married life before taking the fatal leap. It is well Harry is not here to see the look of sadness in the eye of his bride elect. He might fancy her heart was full of misgivings, instead of wedding finery."

"Don't laugh at me, Annette; talk with me as you used to do. I love Henry, you know, and yet I have many misgivings about married life. I see so few who are really happy in this relation—I mean happy as I should wish to be. You seem to come nearer to it than any one else. Do you ever quarrel?"

"Quarrel? No, not often now. We had our breaking in. I believe it must come to all, sooner or later."

"Do tell me all about it, will you Annette!"

"Yes, if you are very desirous of it. You may learn something from it."

"I was a romantic girl, as you well know, Kate. Some few friends I had, whom I loved dearly; but these friendships did not quite satisfy my heart.—Something more it craved. I hardly knew what, until I loved my husband. When we were married, I used sometimes to ask myself—do I find in this life all that I expected to find? am I as happy as I thought. I should be? My heart has always responded yes, and more so. With us, the romance of married life, if I may so call it, held on a long time. For my part, I was conscious of a pleasurable excitement of feeling when we were together. I enjoyed walking and riding only with him. The brightest hours of the day were those in which we sat down alone together, to talk or read. For a long time, I felt a gentle restraint in his presence. I liked to be becomingly dressed. When dull, I made an effort to be social and cheerful if he was present. I had a great fear of getting into the way of sitting down stupidly with my husband, or of having nothing to talk about but the children and the butcher's bill. I made a business of remembering every pleasant thing which I read, heard, or thought, to tell him, and when all these subjects were exhausted, we each of us had a hobby we could ride, so that we were never silent for want of something to say. Thus we lived for a year or two. I was very happy. I think people were often surprised to see us continue to enjoy each other's society with so much zest.

"But there was this about it—as yet I had nothing to try me. We were boarding. I had no care, and his tenderness and interest was a sovereign panacea for the little ails and roughness which must fall to us in our best estate. This could not last, however, forever. He became more and more occupied in his business, and I, at length, had a house and baby to look after. Then, for the first time, our mutual forbearance was put to the test. Hitherto, we had been devoted to each other; now the real cares of life pressed upon us so as often really to absorb our energies. I was the first to feel the change. It seemed to me as if something was overshadowing us. Sometimes I would get sentimental, and think he did not love me as he once did. As I look back now, I am convinced that here was my *first wrong step*. Indulgence in these moods weakened my resolution. It was an injustice to him, of which I ought not to have been guilty. It left me, too, with a wounded feeling, as if I had been wronged, which began to affect my spirits.

"Once, I had for some time, carried about this little sore spot in my heart. I kept the matter all to myself, for I was in part ashamed, and in part too proud to speak of it. Here was another wrong step. There is no security of happiness in married life, but in the most perfect confidence.

"There came a season of damp, chilly weather. One morning I got up feeling very irritable. I had taken cold; my head ached; and my baby had been worrisome during the night. In my kitchen I had a cross, ignorant servant girl; and on this particular morning she had done her very worst for breakfast. The beef-steak was burned to a cinder; the eggs were like bullets; the bread was but half baked; and, the coffee, which was our main stay, was execrable. My husband was very patient with all this until it came to the coffee, and this upset him. He put his cup down, & said in a half-vexed tone, 'I do wish we could have good coffee. Annette, why cannot you have it made as my mother does?' This was a drop too much for me, and I boiled over.—'You never think anything on our table fit to be eaten,' said I, and I almost started at the sound of my own voice—'you had better live at home if you are not satisfied, or else provide me with decent servants. I cannot do everything—take care of my baby all night and get breakfast too."

"I did not know before that I was so very unreasonable," said he in a tone of injured feeling. He sat a few minutes, then rose, left his untasted breakfast, put on his hat and went off.

"When I heard the door shut behind him, all my temper left me. I went into my room, locked myself in, sat down and cried like a child. This was the first cross word I had ever spoken to my husband.—It seemed to me as if some sudden calamity had befallen us. I worked myself up to such a pitch of feeling, that I walked about the room wringing my hands.

"Oh! it is all over with us," thought I; "we shall never be happy again in this world." This thought made me unspeakably miserable. I felt as if a black pall had fallen around me, and in the future there was only black—darkness. In my misery, I sought to comfort myself by blaming him. 'He need not have spoken so to me, at any rate,' said I, out loud; 'he might have seen how I felt; it was too much for any one to bear. It really was not one bit kind in him. It is plain enough that he does not care for me as he once did. Then, to be always telling me what nice things his mother cooks, when he knows I am trying to do my very best to learn to please him! It is really too bad."

"Don't look so dreadfully sober, Kate. My baby cried at this time, and I had to run before I was through with my catalogue of grievances, yet I had gone far enough to get well on the wrong track again. I began to calm myself with the reflection that if there had been a great wrong done, I was not the only one to blame for it. I was very sorry that I had spoken cross to him, but I thought he ought to be sorry too. Before my baby had finished crying, I came to the conclusion that I would not exhibit signs of penitence until I saw some in him.

So I bathed my face, that no traces of tears might remain, dressed myself with unusual care and went down to old Bridget, to give some very particular direction about the dinner. I did this with a martyr-like spirit. I meant to try my best to make him sorry for his injustice. I resolved to reproach him with a first rate dinner, one as good as his mother could cook. To whet the edge of my delicate reproof, I made with my own hands, a most excellent cup of coffee.

One o'clock came at last, though I thought it never would; the door opened, and I heard his step in the hall. Of all things in this world—he was whistling! He came to the table with a bright face, from which every trace of the morning's cloud had disappeared and he sat down and looked around with a pleased expression.

"Why, Annette," said he, "what a nice dinner!"

"I am glad you are pleased," said I in a subdued tone.

"Capital," said he, "the best roast we have had this season."

He was so much taken up with my delicate reproofs as not to notice that I was out of spirits. I was half pleased and half provoked, but I kept rather still, making little conversation, except in reply to him. After dessert, I handed him a cup of coffee. He was quite astonished. "Why, Annette," said he, "I do believe you went to work to-day to see what you could do."

He had hit the truth, though without the least suspicion of the cause. My first impulse was to be honest and out with it by asking—is it as good as your mother makes? This would have given the key to the whole story—he would have ferreted it all out, and we should have settled it there; but I felt asham d to. I sipped my coffee in silence. The golden moment passed, and my good angel took his flight. Pride had the day. I even began to be vexed at his enjoying a good dinner so much and so easily forgetting what had caused me so much suffering. He was very busy on that day and did not stay with me as long as usual to chat, but went off whistling even more cheerfully than when he came.

I went up into the nursery to think it over. Baby was asleep; the rain was pattering against the windows; the wind was howling, and to me the world looked dreary enough. I felt tired myself and got

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I had a dozen of answers for it. I was restless enough; trying to find some employment that would suit, but nothing would suit. I went down to tea, further, if anything, from the right point, than I had been at noon. I sat dejected and silent. My husband tried once or twice to engage me in conversation, without success.

"Annette," said he, at length, in a kind tone, "do not you feel well to-day?"

"Not very," said I, with a sigh.

"What is the matter?"

"My head aches; the baby kept me awake almost all night." This was the truth, but only in part, and I felt guilty as I said it. Then he begged me to go and lie down on the sofa, in the parlor, and said he would read to me anything that I would like to hear.

I felt this was kind in him. It was like old times; the new times you see, had been but that day, but to me it seemed very long; but this was not what I wanted. I wished to have the trouble cleared away, not bridged over; and I determined to hold out until it could come to this, and he should see and feel that I could not be made happy after a cross word, without a sense of mutual contrition and forgiveness; so I would not stay and be read to, but told him I must go to bed. I left him in his easy-chair, and his study-lamp and book and bright fire, in regular old bachelor style, and went off into the nursery and then to bed, and cried myself to sleep. You laugh Kate, as if you thought I was a fool. I think so myself, now.

"How did it all end, Annette?"

"I held out a week, becoming every day more and more sad—sulky, I may as well call it. When I was left alone, I used to take my baby up and cry over him as if my husband was dead, and the child was all I had left in the world. Dear me! how unhappy I was, and every day added to it. I would find something in his conduct to pain me every time we met. He was either too attentive or not attentive enough; talked too much or too little.

He bore my moody ill-humor most patiently, thinking I was ill. One day he came home and told me he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and had engaged a carriole, and I must pack up myself and baby and be ready to start in an hour as he was going to take me home to my mother.

"We may as well have a journey as pay a doctor's bill, Annette," said he, "and as to have you drooping about in this style any longer, I am not going to. We will send off old Bridget, lock up the house, run away from all care and have some fun."

He looked up so kindly, I could have fallen upon his neck and wept my heart out, to think how sulky I had been; but there was no time then to talk it over. I hurried away to pack, but before I was half through with the packing, I resolved that I would tell him the whole story from beginning to end. The moment I came to this determination, the load was gone; my heart seemed light as a feather; the expression of my countenance and the tones of my voice changed. I was conscious of it and he noticed it as soon as I joined him, at the appointed hour.

"Why, Annette," said he, "getting ready has cured you. We may as well stay at home now."

"That will do, Kate, the rest of the story will sound sentimental to a third party."

"No, no, Annette, that would be leaving out the very cream of it. Tell us how you settled it."

"Well, we rode on, enjoying the change until towards dark. Baby then fell asleep. It was a very quiet hour—every thing about us was beautiful and peaceful. I felt deeply, and I longed to have all my heart pure and peaceful. Tears of real penitence came into my eyes, and before I knew it, they were dropping down upon my baby. My husband turned and saw them."

"What is the matter, Annette," said he?

"O, I am sorry," said I.

"Sorry for what, love," said he, "are you not happy? Does anything trouble you?"

"I am sorry that I have been so sulky this week," said I.

"What do you mean," said he looking more and more puzzled.

"How can you help knowing?" said I. Then I began at the beginning and told the whole story.—How I rose, feeling irritable, and was provoked to say the *first cross word*; how he told me my things were not as nice as his mother's and went off vexed: then how he got over it and forgot all about it, and would not help me to feel good natured by saying he was sorry. How I had brooded over it all the week—how it had festered away in my heart and poisoned all my enjoyment. What torrents of tears I shed when alone, as I thought it was all over with us, and we should never love again as we had once loved.

He heard me through without making a single remark, and then he hurst into a loud laugh. "I want to know, Annette," said he, "if that is what ailed you this week?"

"Yes," said I. Upon this he checked the horse and began to turn round.

"What are you going to do?" said I.

"Going back," said he, "if that is all which is the matter with you."

I laughed heartily as he did, for now my sin was confessed. I felt very happy; but I pulled the other rein and drew the whip over the ears of the horse, and away he went like a bird, towards my mother's home.

But, we made a resolution then, Kate, that if either had aught against the other, it should be settled before the sun went down, so that we might go to sleep, if not at "peace with all the world," at least at peace with each other, forgiving and forgiving.

This resolution we have faithfully kept, and I have never seen another week of such misery as I have been telling you about, and I trust I never shall. I hope you will find in your new relations, Kate, all the enjoyment we do. This is the best wish I can offer you—and that your FIRST CROSS WORD may also be your last.

Americans in Paris.

A Paris letter of 7th ult, says—

The first presentation of Americans to Louis Napoleon, since he has been Emperor, and to Mrs. Bonaparte, since she has been Empress, took place at the Tuilleries, on Thursday night. About sixty Americans and seventy English were introduced to their Majesties. The ceremony is briefly this:—The gentlemen and ladies to be presented, form a double line, the gentlemen on one side, and the ladies on the other, as if they were to dance a Virginia Reel. Space enough is left between for their Majesties to pass easily. The Americans had one-half of the presentation room, and the English the other. The practice of the Emperor would seem to be to address some remark about every third person, as the names of the presentees are mentioned to him, those of the ladies by their ambassadress, and those of the gentlemen by their ambassador. The American portion of the ceremony was easy, graceful and highly successful; their Majesties were gracious in the extreme. Lord Cowley made a botch of the English introduction; and an incensed Lord was heard to remark, "Those Americans always do everything better than any one else; we cut no figure at all next to them." The Emperor looked well; better, indeed, more at ease, more desirous of pleasing, than I have ever before seen him. The Empress wore white flounces, both in her hair and scattered in tasteful profusion over her dress. She had a necklace of large pearls around her neck, but not a single diamond. The American ladies that had put on all their folcanties, to complete with her Majesty, shone in undimmed brilliancy. We made a very striking display. I doubt whether thirty handsomer women were ever collected on an occasion of the kind. More than once the Emperor seemed to single out a lady of more than ordinary beauty, and call the Empress's attention to her. After the presentation there was dancing and a supper. Their Majesties waltzed together, and were once or twice bumped in a most unseemly manner by Americans who had grown dizzy, and had lost the power of properly guiding their footsteps. It was past one when their Majesties retired. The festivities continued, however, after their departure, and when the clock struck three the company had not yet left.

The tea trade which is transacted at New York is represented to be the most lucrative business in the U. States.

☞When you see a good looking ... Kidney, you can ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... Cure, ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... Oh, mark, ... [illegible] ... Kidney ... [illegible] ... head.

"I am going to ... which you have not, never had, and yet one ... without any loss to yourself."

"You are very welcome to it, I am sure, but what is it?"

"A husband!"

"Why, you might have had that fifteen years ago if you had only said the word; but I was afraid to begin."

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.—In the city of London, the numbers were in 1851—drunkards arrested, 230; disorderly persons arrested, 681. Edinburgh, with 140,000 inhabitants in 1841, shows 4,824 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that year; and in 1851, when the population was 166,000, the arrests were only 2,793, while Glasgow, with 333,651 inhabitants in 1853, had in that year 10,012 arrests.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 31—Schr. Belle Creole, Farnsworth, from Camden, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. D. P. Woodbury, ——, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown: with naval stores..

Steamer Chatham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shalotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores

31—Brig Charles Thomas, Saunders, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Haskill, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley.

Schr. Gazelle, Coombs, from Searsport, to Pierce & Dudley, with Ice.

April 1—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

April 1—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde co., to Miles Costin; with 1500 bushels corn.

Schr. Marinah N., Boon, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; with 1200 sacks salt.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

2—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

CLEARED

March 31—Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Brownley, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 12 bales warp, 68 do. cotton, 352 bbls. rosin, 16 do. spirits turpentine, 3 do. wine, 20,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks.

April 1—U. S. Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c,

Schr. Henrietta, Keen, for Matanzas, by M. Costin; with lumber.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shalotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

April 1—Schr. Julia Eliza, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 16 bbls. spirits turpentine, 25 do. rosin, 86,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

2—Schr. Edward Stanly, Spencer, for Hyde co., by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Washington, Patterson, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 256 bbls. rosin, 44 do. pitch, 71,617 feet lumber.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Parker, for Plymouth and a market, by Rankin & Martin; with molasses.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Aleyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,500 bbls. rosin.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, for Charleston, with 48 passengers.

NEW YORK, March 30—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues very quiet at our quotations, and no transactions have come to our knowledge. Spirits Turpentine was a little firmer yesterday, with a good retail demand a 62 @ 63 cents, cash. The sales since our last are 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine wholesale, at 60 @ 61½ cents cash, and 62, 30 days; 5 @ 600 Tar, $2 43¾ @ $2 50, in yard 1400 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 60 delivered for ordinary, and $1 65 in yard for large barrels; and 2400 North County, $1 40 @ $1 50 in yard. White Rosin is inactive.

Rice.—We notice sales of about 500 tcs. at $3 81¼ @ $4 50 cash. The market is firm, and prices are well supported.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Provisions were dull, and transactions small. Mess Beef 97s. 6d. @ 112s. 6d. Gardiner quotes at 100@115s. Pork dull at 57s. for Easton. Mess Bacon firm, and tending upward. Sales at 51@56s. Lard quiet at 52@55s.

Rice dull and declining. Sales of the week of 60 tierces at 21s. 6d. @ 22s. 6d.

Rosin was a shade lower. Sales of 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 63s.

Breadstuffs.—Hollingshead's circular says the corn market is better, closing steady, with an advance of 1d. in wheat: 3d. @ 6 in flour, and 6d. in corn. Western canal flour 23s. 9d @ 24s. 3d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s. 6d. @ 25s.; Ohio 24s. 6d. Wheat—White 7s. 3d. Brown & Shipley quote white at 7s. 2d.; red 6s. 8d.; mixed 6s. 7d.

Cotton—Hollingshead says that the advance is owing to the natural reaction after a few weeks of depression, and the circumstance that spinners had run themselves out of stock. McHenry quotes cotton as closing only 1-16th dearer than at the end of last week; whilst common and leafy lots accumulate.

LONDON, March 18.—Baring & Bro. quote sugar and coffee very active at firm rates. Tea firm and tending upwards. Cotton firm at ⅛d advance. Flour and wheat dull. Canal flour 23s. 6d.; Ohio 25s. 6d. Corn quiet. Lard dull and declining. Oats at 51@56s. Rice quiet—sales of the week 100 tierces at 23s. 6d @24s. Iron firm. The money market was unchanged. Consuls had fluctuated from 99⅝@100¼, closing at 99⅜ for money. The bullion in the bank had increased £700,000. Baring quotes small transactions in United States and State stocks—holders asking an advance. Bell & Son report large sales of State stocks at firm rates.—U. S. 6's, '62, 104@105; do., '68, 110@111; do., '67 and '68, 103¾@103¾; Pennsylvania 5's, 87@88; Maryland 5's, 95@98; Kentucky 6's, 97@98. Trade at Manchester had declined.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton has advanced under the Arctic's news. Sales to-day of 2,000 bales at 92s. for Orleans *tris ordinaire*. Rice opened active, but fell off at the close; sales of the week 250 tierces at 31@32s.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

SPRING STYLE

OF Gent's Black Dress Hats, now open at the new Hat Store, No. 1, Granite Row, Front st. Please call and examine them. C. MYERS, Hatter.

IN STORE.—40 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee; 50 bbls. Canal and Fayetteville Flour; 30 bbls. Sugar, Soda and Pilot Bread; 10 hhds. Molasses; 50 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes; 20 boxes Stewart's hard Candles; 10 do Colgate's Pearl Starch; 40 bbls. best Coffee Sugar; 5 half bbls. Rye Flour; 15 do. do. Family do.; 2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hog Round. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Bernige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambriok Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do,	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Col'd " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Cotton " " do.	
Merinos, Ginghams,	

At the same time will be sold, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; also, a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.

YARNS, at wholesale.
1tf

Chemicals, by the ... Weights and ...; 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pre-to Carb. Iron; Acet: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Ven